

# ARMY

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REGULAR



# JOURNAL.



# NAVY

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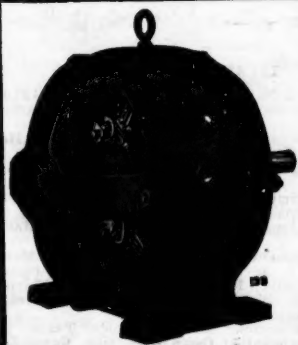


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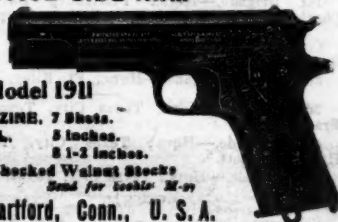
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### Department and Division Commands.

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1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. H. A. Greene, Infantry, in temporary command.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Bliss, Texas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Reinforced Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D and L, Calexico, Cal.; M, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L and M, Brownsville, Texas; I and K, Rio Grande City, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E and G, Walsenburg, Colo.; F, Strong, Colo.; H, Oakview, Colo.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Troops E, F, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; G and H, Slaughter's Ranch, Ariz.; A, Alamo Huecho, N.M.; B, Hachita, N.M.; C, Culberson's Ranch, N.M.; D, Laing's Ranch, N.M.

10th Cav. (colored).—Troop L, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Hqrs. and B, C and F, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and I, Naco, Ariz.; D and K, Forrest, Ariz.; A, G, H, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Nogales, Ariz.; detachment Troop A (ten), Yuma, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Ordered May 1 to Trinidad, Colo., and is distributed in various districts.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops E and G, Trinidad, Colo.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Troops E and H, Canon City, Colo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, K, L and M, El Paso, Texas; H, Columbus, N.M.; I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I and K, Marfa, Texas; D, Fabens, Texas; A, Ft. Hancock, Texas; B, Sierra Blanca, Texas; C, Clint, Texas; L and M, Alpine, Texas.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Vera Cruz, Mexico; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Batt'n. Hqrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

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4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

29th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

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37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ordered to leave June 23 for Ft. Grant, Panama Canal Zone.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ATLANTIC FLEET TO VISIT PACIFIC COAST.

It is announced by the Navy Department that an incidental reference to the Navy's plans in regard to the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco made by the Secretary of the Navy, June 26, having been misconstrued by some newspapers as an announcement that the Atlantic Fleet would be sent to the Pacific coast and there remain for a long period, it is requested by the Secretary that the following statement be published:

Next spring it is the intention of the Navy to send as great a proportion of the Atlantic Fleet as can be conveniently spared as an escort of honor to visiting ships of foreign nations attending the ceremonies incident to the opening of the Panama Canal. The fleet will accompany the visitors through the canal to San Francisco, which will be reached in April, where they will take part in the ceremonies incident to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Further than this no definite plans have been made.

It is possible that a division of four ships will take advantage of this occasion to visit Honolulu and that another division will visit Puget Sound. The fleet will then return to the Atlantic coast. Whether or not any of the ships of the fleet will be left permanently on the West coast has not yet been determined, although with the opening of the Panama Canal it is, of course, obvious that there will eventually be more ships in Pacific waters than at present.

Lieut. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is of the opinion that there exists among the officers of the Army and in the press of the country the belief that the bearing and general appearance, the physical activity and endurance of the men of the Army are not comparable to those of the Marine Corps and the Navy. If there is ground for such an impression he believes it will be found in the fact that in the Army there is no rational system of physical training that can be carried out and developed by our officers, whereas the naval authorities in adopting the Swedish gymnastics and calisthenics have inaugurated very efficient exercises for physical training. After mentioning some of the handbooks on physical drill written by officers of the Army, Lieutenant Besson says he has never found an officer who knew where he could put his hands on a copy of any of these books. In the library of the headquarters of the Hawaiian Department the subject of physical training is not represented by a single volume. The only book he has found in company libraries has been the Butts Manual. If from all the books mentioned the best parts were compiled into one manual and "this manual were placed on an equal footing with the Drill Regulations we should have what we need." In a paper in the July-August Journal of the Military Service Institution Lieutenant Lane says that in accordance with the suggestion of Captain Koehler the system of exercises which has given to West Point a world-wide reputation should be applied with certain modifications to the men of the Army in general, young (graduate) officers being entrusted with this part of the enlisted men's training under orders from the War Department. The adoption of this modified West Point system would give the Army a well defined, well regulated and uniform system of physical training, enabling the soldiers to measure up to the standard set by Colonel Hoff, Med. Corps, in these words: "A soldier must be an all-round athlete if one expects from him the best results. There is no subject a knowledge and practice of which is of more importance to a company officer than the physical training of his men." In the majority of Army athletic games success

or failure depends upon the personal interest and hard work of the officer in charge. As evidence of this the essayist points to the fact that many times at military athletic meets teams coached by past athletes of West Point lose to teams coached by officers who while at the Academy got no closer to an athletic team than the rooters' bench. Enthusiasm and energy should always go hand in hand. An officer who does not show enthusiasm on behalf of his company will more than likely expend his energy elsewhere. He may coach a nearby school team, referee outside games, play golf at the country club or what not; meanwhile his company team gets along as best it may.

At the beginning of the Tripolitan war between Italy and Turkey the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to Turkey's want of a Dreadnought and to the difference which such a battleship would give to her position in the Mediterranean. The impending completion of two Dreadnoughts in British yards for Turkey in the light of our comment two years ago takes on a peculiar interest. The Reshadieh and Osman I. were both launched in 1913 and should be ready for trials before the end of this year. The latter was formerly known as the Brazilian Rio de Janeiro. Perhaps the early completion of these ships may increase the warlike attitude of the Greeks, who may not unreasonably wish to have it out with Turkey once and for all before the Porte can use its British-built battleships in the Mediterranean. A third Dreadnought has been ordered by Turkey from the Vickers, who are building the other two. The truth of our contention that Turkey would be at the mercy of this and that Power till it put itself right on the sea seems to agree with the view of the Porte, judging by the program of naval building which Turkey has entered upon. Besides the three battleships, a number of other naval contracts have been placed in England. The choosing of the British shipbuilding yards would indicate that the *rapprochement* between the Porte and Berlin is not as close as had been thought. These contracts include two scouts, six destroyers and a floating dock able to lift the largest vessels. The programs of the two nations thus compare: Battleships or battle cruisers, three each; light cruisers, Greece four, Turkey two; destroyers, Greece twelve, Turkey fourteen; submarines and seaplanes, six and ten, respectively, for Greece, and none for Turkey. It has already been suggested that the two completed Grecian submarines should attempt to intercept the Turkish battleships while they are on their way to the Dardanelles. As Turkey has no submarines, she would have to depend upon some flying craft adaptable for use as seaplanes. The Army and Navy Gazette of London points out that the effective Turkish fleet at present is anything but impressive, having only two battleships, ex-German warships of a now obsolete type. There are one or two other old battleships, and two modern protected cruisers, about ten destroyers and torpedo gunboats and eight torpedoboats. Turkey has an advantage in her two protected cruisers, which are capable of doing more than twenty-two knots and are unmatched in the Greek navy at present; but as regards her armored strength, while she may have weight and size on her side, she has not a vessel combining speed with gun power to be compared with the Greek Averoff, which, with a normal displacement of 10,500 tons and a speed of twenty-two and a half knots, has four 9.2-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns.

Among the measures adopted by the British Admiralty to secure a supply of oil fuel for the navy is the investment of \$11,000,000 to secure a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the owner of oil wells 150 miles inland from the head of the Persian Gulf, to which it will be necessary to pipe the oil through a wild country. It is reported that arrangements are in prospect for securing oil in California. After a lively debate June 17 Parliament by a vote of 254 to 18 approved of the investment in oil shares. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill told the House that the problem the Admiralty had to solve was that of obtaining supplies of oil at a reasonable price. He said: "We have had the experience of a long, steady squeeze from oil trusts all over the world, under which we are forced to pay more than double what we had to pay a few years ago. In the New World there is the Standard Oil Company, against which the Cowdray interests maintain, by warfare and by negotiation, a sort of semi-independent life. In the Old World the great combination of the Shell and Royal Dutch companies, with all their subsidiary and ancillary branches, has practically covered the whole ground." The Anglo-Persian Company was in danger of being absorbed into the ring, said Mr. Churchill, and the Admiralty was, therefore, induced to obtain control of the undertaking. For many years to come, he went on, the main motive power in the British navy would be coal, but it already possessed nearly 250 warships wholly or partly dependent on oil. Of the quantity required, the Anglo-Persian Company would supply less than half.

A writer in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for July-August calls attention to the statement made by Captain Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C., U.S.A., in his gold medal prize essay, to the effect that "during 1913 desertions averaged twelve per day; nine per year from each Congressional district forfeited citizenship, suffrage and right to hold Federal office, through the act of desertion from the Army." The critic of this says that formerly citizenship rights were forfeited by desertion, under the terms of Sections 1996 and 1998 of the

Revised Statutes. A great outcry was made that the statutes were harsh and severe in imposing this loss of citizenship rights for a peace desertion. It was pointed out that civil felons did not lose such rights in the ordinary case, and that it was grossly unjust to treat our soldiers who deserted in time of peace worse than felons. The agitation resulted in the enactment of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, in which it was provided that the provisions of Sections 1996-8 "shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace." Under this act loss of citizenship rights could not have occurred in 1913.

After many years of effort by a coterie of rifle enthusiasts and patriots in this country, legislation has at last been secured, and Congress has authorized the War Department to begin the training of civilians in rifle practice. It was due to the efforts of the National Rifle Association of America, which has been the pioneer in working up sentiment throughout the country for the promotion of rifle shooting as a sport as well as a means of strengthening our national defenses, that Congress has at last taken action by authorizing the War Department to issue to civilian rifle clubs Krag rifles and ammunition free. The new law provides that ten citizens in any locality may organize themselves into a club, after which they adopt the by-laws furnished by the War Department, and affiliate with the N.R.A. with and by the approval of the Governor or Adjutant General of the state. After this has been accomplished the club is eligible to receive the rifles and ammunition on the basis of one rifle to each five members of the club and 120 rounds of ammunition for each member. Members of clubs receiving such ammunition will be required to shoot over a course of instruction laid down by the War Department, which provides for rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, and slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards. Those members who qualify as marksmen, sharpshooter or expert are given decorations by the War Department and their names are recorded in the office of the Adjutant General of the state and of the War Department. Clubs will be required to give bond for the safe return of the rifles issued to them. One serious difficulty in accomplishing the purpose of the law is the lack of proper rifle ranges. Only one state in the Union, Massachusetts, had the foresight to acquire local ranges and bar against future encroachment of building operations. In that state every large city is compelled by law to purchase and maintain a rifle range for its home Militia. There has not been a session of Congress for many years that has not had presented to it propositions to acquire target ranges and maneuver grounds in different parts of the country, all of which have failed to secure recognition.

To those who in imagination already see advancing the white banners of the army of universal peace we would commend the words of Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, president of the American Medical Association, at the recent annual convention of that body at Atlantic City. After speaking of the great advance in medicine and surgery in the last few decades and of the promise of still greater achievements that the future held forth, he said: "Yet though our hilltops are illuminated by the light of knowledge, our valleys are covered by the clouds of ignorance. We have not emerged from the shadows of the Dark Ages. The historian of the future will have no difficulty in convincing his readers that those who lived at the beginning of the twentieth century were but slightly removed from barbarism, as he will tell that the school, saloon and house of prostitution flourished in close proximity; that the capitalist worked his employees under conditions which precluded soundness of body; that the labor union man dynamited buildings; that while we sent missionaries to convert the Moslem and the Buddhist ten thousand murders were committed in our midst and that a large percentage of our mortality was due to preventable disease." This should be a staggering blow to those blind prophets who have been advising the abolition of armies and navies on the theory that we have reached so high a state of civilization that war is an anomaly, an anachronism. "Slightly removed from barbarism," yet every day the anti-militarists are proclaiming that the day of wars has passed, that we have entered an era of peace in which all strife will be lost in the brotherly love which will animate men the world over. In the midst of such claptrap as masquerades for thought these days, it is edifying in the highest degree to meet with the utterances of a man like President Vaughan, who is not afraid to look this hypocritical civilization in the face and call it a hypocrite.

It is planned to detail only majors and captains to attend the line class at Fort Leavenworth next year. This is in accordance with the general order setting forth the character of work to be done by the class. Aside from the fact that the design is to prepare majors and captains for higher command, it is thought that better work can be done if the student officers are nearly equal in age and experience. There will be room for between forty and fifty students at the school, and it will not be an easy task to secure this number, as many of the officers who on account of the Manchu law are eligible for the class are stationed at Vera Cruz. Unless the troops are withdrawn from Vera Cruz or the Secretary permits the relief of some of the officers in General Funston's command, it will be almost impossible to fill out the class. Only nineteen captains had been recommended up to this time for the school.



Capt. De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, acted promptly June 26 in tendering the use of Navy supplies at Boston to the Salem fire sufferers. One of the first acts of Secretary Daniels during the morning was to approve Captain Coffman's action and to direct him to go the limit in rendering any aid in his power. All commissary supplies at the Boston Yard, together with clothing supplies, were immediately made available for distribution among the needy residents of the stricken city. The instructions wired to the commandant gave him full latitude and informed him that the Department was prepared and anxious to furnish supplies of any nature which he for any reason might not have available. Three thousand pounds of loaf bread were furnished the citizens of Salem by Captain Coffman two hours after the request was made, and 7,000 pounds more were delivered in the afternoon of June 26. In addition, provisions to the total amount of eleven tons were furnished during the day at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts. These issues were made under the authority given the commandant in emergencies, and the Governor has expressed through his representative his appreciation of the promptness and value of the services rendered by the Navy. Captain Coffman assured the Governor that he was anxious and ready to render all other services possible in relieving the destitution which must necessarily follow the disastrous fire at Salem. President Wilson June 26 telegraphed to Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, tendering his sympathy for the sufferers from the disastrous fire at Salem and inquiring if Federal aid was needed. The National Guard of Massachusetts, to which we refer elsewhere in this issue, took charge of the relief work in the most efficient manner. Secretary Garrison on June 26 also took prompt action for the relief of the distressed and wired Col. H. L. Hawthorne, commandant of Fort Warren, to investigate the conditions in Salem thoroughly and report to the War Department, which stood ready to offer all aid in its power.

One of the most instructive collections of sanitary rules ever printed for the guidance of the soldier is that compiled by Major F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for the information of the men at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The rules were approved by the commanding officer and have been printed in booklet form. It would be a good thing for every civil community if these rules, with some modifications for civilian populations, could be widely circulated among the mass of the people, for they have a close application to the daily life of the average man. They may generally be classified under these heads: How to prevent breathing-in sickness; how to prevent swallowing sickness; how to prevent touching diseases, and general cautions. The rules are based upon the germ theory of disease, which is thus simply stated so that he who runs may read: "All diseases that you can catch from other people or animals are caused by live plants or animals so small as to need a magnifying glass to see them. These small things we call germs." All the rules are brief and to the point, free from medical terminology and easily understandable by every soldier. They are so comprehensive that it seems that if they were all followed by everybody disease would vanish from the earth; but such is the carelessness of the human creature that only part of them, it is safe to say, will be observed by even the most careful, conscientious sanitarian. The anti-tobacco crusaders may take exception to this: "Tobacco if chewed refreshes on a hike," not even being placed by the next sentence: "No one should smoke while marching."

Putting the responsibility for discipline right up to the officers themselves, Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 13th U.S. Inf., in his silver medal prize essay on "The Attainment of Military Discipline," says in the July-August Journal of the Military Service Institution that the attainment of discipline depends primarily on the character and efficiency of the officers and on the manner in which they exercise the authority conferred upon them. To exercise authority justly and efficiently, officers must understand human nature in general and the character of their men in particular. Such an understanding is the result equally of experience, study and reflection. Experienced officers should not depreciate the value of study and reflection, nor should inexperienced officers ignore the benefits of experience. The principles he explains in this essay are not mere generalities, but are susceptible of direct application by the proper authorities, and in many cases the proper authority is the company commander. That company will be best disciplined whose commander is most skilful in adapting the fundamental principles of good government to the ordinary control of his company. Lieutenant Lane expresses the hope that his essay "will induce some of our present and prospective company commanders to study and reflect on the nature of discipline and its attainment in order that they may have less to learn from bitter experience."

Nearly three months ago, in our number for April 8, we published a synopsis of a paper on education in the Army prepared by a committee of the General Staff. This paper has just now appeared as an Official Bulletin, Office Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., though it is dated April 4, 1914, the date at which we received it. The Bulletin is "published under authority of the Secretary of War" with this introduction: "The Bulletin is to be published at irregular intervals—when matter deemed appropriate for publication is available. Its purpose is to acquaint the Service at large with matters of policy under consideration by the General Staff, to anticipate the trend of regulations and to assist in an intelligent understanding of them. While the matter contained herein is authoritative, it is in nowise to be considered in the light of an order, but simply as an official statement of matter of general interest."

Acting under instructions from the Navy Department to protect lives and property of Americans and foreigners at Santo Domingo during the struggle that is now going on between the forces of President Bordas and the revolutionists, Capt. Robert L. Russell, commanding the U.S.S. South Carolina, who is in charge of the American naval vessels at Santo Domingo, ordered the U.S.S. Machias to enter the inner harbor of Puerto Plata at five o'clock June 26 and open fire with her main battery on the Bordas artillery, which had begun a bombardment of the city, although warned not to do so. Only a few shots were needed to put an abrupt end to the bombardment. The text of Captain Russell's despatch is as follows: "This afternoon, about 5:30,

when the Bordas artillery ashore fired shells into the city of Puerto Plata, the Machias anchored in the inner harbor and with some shots from her main battery stopped the artillery fire into the city, after which there was no further firing. We have the situation well in hand, and no additional vessels, either United States or foreign, will be needed to prevent the bombardment of Puerto Plata. The prompt stopping of the artillery fire into the city this afternoon will have a very reassuring effect upon the Americans and other foreigners in the city, who have recently displayed great anxiety about their protection and safety. At 8 p.m. June 26 the revenue cutter Algonquin took on board forty-two persons for passage to San Juan, thirty-three being Porto Ricans and nine Americans, ten men, thirteen women and nineteen children, and then steamed for San Juan. The Clyde Line steamer Seminole, from Norfolk en route to Santo Domingo City, arrived at 3 p.m. June 26, and after delivering mail took away from Puerto Plata four persons, one French, two Spanish and one Chinaman. The Clyde Line steamer Algonquin, en route to New York, arrived 7 p.m. June 26, and took away from Puerto Plata twenty-four persons, five Americans, thirteen British, three French and three Cubans. These passengers were put on board the three vessels named by the South Carolina boats."

#### HOT SHOT FOR SIR PERCY SCOTT.

Though Sir Percy Scott is getting hot shot from all quarters, the advocates of the Dreadnought certainly owe him thanks for giving them the opportunity to present its claims in contrast to Sir Percy's advocacy of the submarine in association with the seaplane. An officer of the Royal Navy in an admirable letter published in the London Times of June 11 notes the fact that the idea of the importance of the submarine weapons of war is due to the fact that in naval maneuvers where they have had their trials the Dreadnought is handicapped by not being able to use its most effective weapons. "With both running down and an attack by guns ruled out, submarine successes in maneuvers are really not quite as appalling as they might appear. In view of all the terrors that have been held over us, a few simple facts about the submarine may be consoling," says this authority.

"The submarine is a craft that can operate by daylight only. It must come to the surface often, and when it does come to the surface it is visible for some miles. On the surface it is highly vulnerable to the lightest of guns; it is slower and less handy than its enemies, the destroyer and light cruiser, and to avoid them it must sink and remain blind and hidden; while both above and below water it can be sunk by the merest touch of the ship that rams it. Its torpedo tube being fixed, it has no flexibility of aim, and its only weapon is useless for defense. In all but the smoothest water—when its periscope is plainly visible at very great distances—its view is so exceedingly restricted, because it can only be coned from a point very near the water, that it has gained nothing from the increased distance that the modern torpedo can run. Its striking range remains, therefore, of the very shortest. It may, of course, be assisted in finding an enemy's fleet by signals from a seaplane, but, while such control from the sky is hardly yet in its infancy and can never be developed to the point of the airplane's finding data for the actual aiming of the torpedo, the detection of the submarine's presence from the sky is a proved fact. It has thus lost far more than it has gained from the associated use of air craft. During the last ten years submarines have, of course, entered harbors unseen again and again, and their commanders have frequently claimed that once inside they could have torpedoed every battleship there; but they have never entered a harbor when an effort has been made to obstruct their passage, and for obvious reasons no experiment can be made to ascertain the extent to which the means of harbor defense now available can be circumvented. And we have yet to hear of a case in which a submarine has made a hit from an underwater shot in any colorable reproduction of war conditions."

"Having regard to these very strict limitations and to the fact that all maneuver experience is too laughably unreal to afford grounds for supposing that submarines have any unsuspected powers, there seems to be no reason at all for any sudden panic. No reasonable man would say or do anything to discourage the development and the dashing use of these insidious craft. Still less, however, can he fail to see that they are to-day a less, and not a greater, menace to the battleship than they were when the Dreadnought policy was first embarked upon. Are we, then, to change our policy at Sir Percy Scott's suggestion?"

The German Post sarcastically invites Great Britain to follow Sir Percy Scott's ideas, adding that Germany "would gratefully inherit the supremacy of the sea, which would fall to her then without a struggle." To Sir Percy's question, "Will any battleship expose herself to such a dead certainty of destruction?" the London Times replies: "Experience has shown so often that the 'dead certainties' of the theorist meet a very different kind of mortality at the rude hands of practice. And the deadliness of the submarine has still to be subjected to that test. No answer has as yet been given to numbers of questions which radically affect its efficiency as an instrument of war. How are submarines to find their prey by night? How often must they recharge their electric accumulators? How many torpedoes can they carry, and what is the real value of the torpedo as a weapon of precision in comparison with the most modern type of gun? What is the maximum speed and what are the limits of effectiveness of the submarine, submerged and on the surface? Is it true to say that no warship is safe from submarine attack even in harbor? How long can submarines keep the open sea, and does not their dependence on a parent ship make them vulnerable to attack by warships of immensely greater speed and power? These and many other questions demand an answer."

Still the Times calls attention to the fact that the critics of Sir Percy Scott, whose articles it has published, are not disposed to reject the claims for submarine warfare with a contemptuous word. "They remind us," it says, "that in the adventure of scientific discovery the romance of one year becomes the commonplace of the next. And, remembering this, they are inclined to rebuke the dogmatism of condemnation in Sir Percy Scott's critics almost as severely as his own dogmatism of assertion. We think that this caution of criticism, this reluctance to pronounce any decree of impossibility, this almost reverence for the potentialities of modern invention as applied to the instruments of war by sea, is both reasonable and salutary. Those who have followed the correspondence with care are not likely to have overlooked certain suggestive illustrations of the possibilities of the submarine. They will not have passed over the letter of 'Captain R.N.' who wrote to us to say that 'young brother officers frequently tell me that at the present time there is no efficient defense or protection for the larger vessels \* \* \* against the assault of

these novel engines of destruction.' And they will have noticed that this hint of a new and terrible danger to the super-battleship of the day is strengthened by the letters of Lord Brassey, a veteran student of naval affairs, and of a well known publicist like Mr. Arnold White. At the same time, reasonable men will want to know a good deal more about the facts of the case before they are inclined to accept Sir Percy Scott's conclusions, even in a modified form."

#### ROLE OF THE SUBMARINE.

The British naval maneuvers of last year show, as the United Service Gazette declares, that the submarines are fast pushing their way to the front by their speed and radius of action as vessels to be used for performing the cruiser functions of scouting. The latest submarines have a surface speed of nearly twenty knots, and they have the inestimable advantage of being able to glean news with the minimum risk of detection, when only their periscopes are above water. Every new class of submarine is a great advance on its predecessor, and scouting and cruising on trade routes may soon become one of their recognized functions. They are, therefore, becoming a serious menace to a high sea fleet, out of sight of land, as well as to vessels trying to steal up close to our coasts to deliver us a blow.

The Army and Navy Gazette, which holds to the same opinion, tells us that it is thoroughly realized in the British service that, with its larger endurance, and with its improved fighting and maneuvering powers, its capability of sustained running and prolonged submergence, the rôle of the submarine is not coastwise, but seaward. Not only have the boats proved their effectiveness, but a corps of officers and men unequalled in experience, capacity, resource and numbers has been built up which is a most powerful asset in the system of defense on the seas. The Gazette also tells of a distinguished flag officer who had not been to sea for some years and was on a cruise as guest of the captain of a battleship when in the course of exercises a submarine attack occurred. Later on, describing his experiences, he explained how everyone was on the alert, officers and men anxiously expectant, when a cry from a lookout was almost instantly followed by a blow on the hull of the ship to starboard, and then, before the sense of the shock had dissipated, there was another blow, and this on the port quarter. The submarine had gone completely under the battleship and fired two torpedoes into her without anyone on board the larger vessel having a chance to put in a shot. The whole affair occurred in broad daylight, and occupied but a few minutes; though there were scores of people on the lookout, only one or two believed that they saw the periscope of the submarine, and these were not the men at the guns. The veteran put the gist of the submarine menace in a nutshell when he said that the mystery of its approach, its invisibility and the suddenness of its attack created a kind of funk, not the fear of the coward, but the dread of the child in the dark of the unknown and the unseen. He thanked God these things did not turn up in his day.

Commencing with 1907 Great Britain has added forty-eight submarines to its navy and Germany twenty-three. Great Britain has in hand twenty-four and Germany twenty-six. Of course, the newer boats are so much more effective that the older ones are almost obsolete. The one quality the submarine has lacked, long range of vision, will be supplied by the seaplane, which will make it effective at sea.

A different conception of the functions of the vessels which we classify as destroyers prevails in Germany, according to the Army and Navy Gazette. "There a larger share of the weight of each boat is devoted to the torpedo armament, and a smaller share to the guns. This is in keeping with the fact that the Germans continue to call the twelve craft which they build each year 'torpedoboats,' for of destroyers so-called they have none. It is evidently the intention to employ these torpedoboats mainly, if not entirely, as torpedo carriers. Aided by their high speed, they will endeavor to get close enough in to a fleet at night to launch their torpedoes against the big ships, and then to steal away before being caught by the light cruisers or destroyer flotillas. The British vessels, of about 1,000 tons displacement, can fire from their three 4-inch guns a weight of metal of ninety-three pounds, but with only two tubes they cannot discharge more than a pair of torpedoes at the same time. The German vessels, of about 560 tons displacement, carry two 15-pounder guns, and can therefore only fire a weight of metal of thirty pounds, but, like their predecessors of the last five or six years, they have four torpedo tubes, or double the number of the British boats."

#### ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

The House on June 29 passed without amendment H.R. 4541, to consolidate the Veterinary Service, U.S. Army. This bill was briefed in our issue of Feb. 7, page 726.

In the Senate on June 26 favorable report was made on S. 4331, which is the same as the House measure. The bill provides for sixty-two veterinarians, the number now in the Service, and their commissioning, beginning with the grade of second lieutenant, upon the passage of an examination as to physical, mental and professional qualifications. Promotion is made after five years' service to the grade of first lieutenant, and after fifteen years' service to the grade of captain, upon the passage of a satisfactory examination. The bill also provides for commissioning the veterinarians now in the Service according to the length of service upon passing a prescribed practical professional examination as to fitness for mounted field service. A reserve corps similar to that of the Medical Department is provided for, from which appointments by commission are to be made to the veterinary service. Such reserve veterinarians must be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or university and have passed a prescribed examination. The report says:

"The United States appears to be unique in the fact that we are the only one of the great Powers which has not given rank and commission to the veterinarians in the Army, although we have heretofore provided for commissioned officers in the Dental Corps, to chaplains and to paymasters."

"With 22,522 horses and 10,897 mules in the Army, and the cost of such animals increasing every year, there should be someone having authority to prescribe proper treatment to sick or diseased horses, or in cases of epidemic, and to prevent losses which are bound to ensue from such causes where there are not competent professional veterinarians in the Army. The better class of graduates of veterinary schools are not now attracted to service in the Army, where they do not have power to



recommend treatment to animals and to know that such recommendations will be carried out. Veterinarians now in the Service are nothing more than contract civilians and have no control of any sort over the animals they are expected to protect. They cannot even direct a stable orderly to carry out their wishes in the care of animals. The increase in cost of this service under the bill will approximate \$31,000, due to increase in pay and for length of service.

General Witherspoon, Chief of Staff, appeared before the sub-committee to which the bill was referred and stated that the War Department and he himself were unequivocally in favor of the bill and recommended its passage.

Messrs. Hitchcock and Thomas in the same report give their minority views as follows:

"We regret that we cannot join our colleagues on the committee in favorably reporting S. 4331. This bill is the product of fifteen years of agitation carried on very largely by the American Veterinary Association, having some 3,000 members scattered over the country. They originated it, they have advocated it, and they have pushed it because of the advantage it would bring to the veterinarians who become its beneficiaries. It involves an increase in the cost of the veterinary service of about thirty-seven per cent. It makes some increase in the number of men employed as veterinarians and inspectors, but it makes a much larger increase in pay and in ultimate cost to the Government by giving to some the rank of officers and by retirement with official rank. It is another step in the direction of loading down the military service with civilian attachments.

"It is easy to argue that these changes work for efficiency in the Army. Perhaps they do to some extent, but we think the claim is largely exaggerated, and that the real motive is to get a permanent place on the government pay roll. If this bill passes we will have the spectacle of Army veterinarians retired at the age of sixty-two, practicing their profession comfortably and enjoying the government retired pay. There is a reason for retiring officers at a certain age and giving them retired pay because their military service has unfitted them for any practical walk in life, but in our opinion it is a bad practice to take professional men and treat them in the same way. They do not need the benefits of retirement on pay any more than professional men in civil life need such assistance."

#### POLO AS AN ARMY GAME.

In view of the fact that the four members of the British polo team that was recently victorious in the international match at Meadowbrook, L.I., are officers of the British army, and that the game of polo has now won for itself a place among the sports of the U.S. Army, perhaps the time has come for the arranging of a contest between the Army officers of the two nations. The British army is very proud, and rightly proud, that the winning international team was drawn entirely from its ranks, as may be judged from this comment by the Army and Navy Gazette of London: "The British army in general and the cavalry service in particular may well be proud of the result of the great polo matches. The game, for one reason or another, has always been considered pre-eminently a soldier's one, and although many non-military players have reached the highest point as its exponents, the Army may be forgiven for feeling pleasure that on this great occasion all four players were drawn from its ranks. Captains Barrett, Leslie Cheape, Vivian Lockett and Tomkinson have accomplished a great performance and at the same time upheld the best traditions of the Service to which they belong." In the United States it would appear that the military poloist has not been regarded in the make-up of the home team. Yet polo has spread in the Army until it has included the Infantry organizations. Soon after the Second Division was organized at Texas City a polo association was formed with Major Gen. William H. Carter as president. Many games have been played, including handicap tournaments and a championship tournament without handicap. In the latter seven teams entered. Four of them were from the Infantry, this being the first time that Infantry regiments had taken part as organizations. The Infantry was sadly handicapped by want of proper ponies, but, considering this drawback, did not make a bad showing, the team of the 18th Infantry finishing in fourth place. The chief honors were won by the 4th Field Artillery, which captured every game it entered, while the 6th Cavalry, which was second, lost only one game. Out of these two teams alone, not to speak of others, there is material enough to make up a splendid team for international competition. The extent to which polo has made its way in our Army is shown by the fact that in last year's championship at Texas City the third place was won by the team of the medical officers, known as the Freebooters. On June 1, at a meeting of the polo enthusiasts of the Second Division at Texas City in the tent of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding, it was announced that the 6th Cavalry had organized two teams for the coming season's play, and that the following organizations had one team each: 4th Field Artillery, and the 18th, 23d, 26th and 27th Infantry. The members of the 22d Infantry signified their intention of organizing a team, as did the members of the 2d Battalion of Engineers. General Bell was made president for the ensuing year, with Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., vice-president, Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf., as secretary, and Capt. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav., manager. Officers and men of the mounted detachment of the 29th Infantry, U.S.A., also have caught the polo contagion, and have organized a polo club in the hope of improving their horsemanship and for the exercise and pleasure. The detachment is stationed at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and plans were begun some weeks ago for meeting the team of the Buffalo Country Club.

Discussing on the subject of "Polo—The Greatest Game" in *Outing* for June Mark Wheelan says:

"Some months ago, when gathering material on the subject of Army polo, the writer sent a note of inquiry to Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, of the 13th U.S. Cav. One morning a letter with a Texas postmark came back. It was from Armstrong, giving details of the start of the 13th's interest in polo while stationed in the Philippines. "Due to the great encouragement offered by the commanding general and by that all-around sport and thorough gentleman, Governor-General Cameron Forbes," were the words which he used to outline the 13th's adoption of the game.

"Within a few hours the New York newspapers were printing a fifty-line despatch from El Paso telling of an accident which had occurred in a game of polo played between two Army teams. Armstrong, who bore the brunt of the play for the 13th, received the ball out of the mêlée and headed his pony down the field toward the

goal posts of the 15th. With the ball in position, and intent upon his try for a tally, Armstrong came into a collision with a rival player and was heavily thrown. Two days later he died of his injuries in the military hospital, Fort Bliss.

"Danger rides in the lap of the polo player. But the element of risk in any game is an attraction which pulls upon the participant just as the history of professional automobile speed racing has shown it will pull upon the spectator. It is not the danger of the sport which holds men to it. If this were its principal justification it is not likely that the authorities at Washington would have received so quietly the report of the death of a brilliant young Cavalry officer.

"Undoubtedly the hazards of play add a thrill to the interest of player and spectator, but it is despite, not because of, its dangers that polo is becoming an increasingly important factor in the life of the Service. Polo has received not the passive sufferance of Army executives, but their positive approval. Answering a query similar to that put before Lieutenant Armstrong just previous to the fatality at El Paso, Gen. Leonard Wood, then Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, said:

"The War Department, fully recognizing the value of polo in developing quick thinking and team work and in improving horsemanship, has practically made the game an official institution."

"A member of Congress from North Carolina, who has a record for original ideas embodied in proposed legislation, distinguished himself a few months ago by introducing an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill which, if carried into effect, would have made it impossible to devote any money to defraying expenses for transporting ponies to be used in matches. This amendment slipped through the lower house, but was finally eliminated. It was opposed by the Administration.

"Modern invention has gone far to supplant the ancient equipments of war. Heavy artillery, machine guns, aeroplanes and wireless have changed materially the methods and weapons of fighting. Yet science has still to find a substitute for the horse—and polo develops exactly the sort of mount needed for difficult service. Combining speed, grit, endurance and the ability to do hard work for a protracted period on short rations, the sturdy pony which can be depended upon in the last chukker is the horse which comes to the front in actual Army service. In the last letter he ever wrote on the subject Lieutenant Armstrong gave convincing evidence of this.

"In the maneuvers in Kansas last year," he said, "about six polo ponies were ridden by officers. Without exception the ponies proved better Cavalry horses than the big heavy chargers. In my opinion—and it is also the opinion of a great many other officers—a good, well bred, weight-carrying, polo pony is the ideal Cavalry horse for our Service."

"The mobilization of troops on the Mexican border has hindered the progress of polo in the Army this year, but within the past few months steps have been taken which insure the placing of the game on a sounder plane in the Service when normal conditions are restored. The formation of the Army Polo Association has made the game part and parcel of the Service organization. The Assistant Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff are officers ex-officio of the new body. There is no doubt that the controlling influences at Washington are sincerely aiming to build up the sport. Whether some of the details of the program they have developed are best calculated to attain the desired result is another question.

"From the time of the ancient Persians, who, if the evidence in European historical museums is trustworthy, broke many a mallet-head in practice, polo has never been a pastime calculated to soothe the nerves of the timid. It is a hard game, meant for hardy men and hardy mounts. The best evidence of its prospects for development in the future is its history. Since it originated as an ancient test for skill of horsemen and the handiness of ponies polo has continued to improve through the study of its devotees."

#### WAR THE PRODUCT OF GOOD INTENTIONS.

In an article on "Mexico and American Peace" in the English New Weekly Norman Angell says:

"Mr. Bryan's method, like that of many who proclaim themselves peace-makers, has been based on the assumption that the first and last requisites for the maintenance of peace are high aspirations and good intentions; that these will of their own virtue save the trouble of understanding the facts, obviate the need for grappling intellectually with the problem; that high morality can be made a substitute for the knowledge of facts, and that rhetoric and emotion will in some way get over difficulties of practical politics and human short-sightedness; that war, being, according to this view, due to human wickedness and brutality, it can be kept at bay by stirring rhetoric and the 'Angel of Peace'; that, in short, if we are all very good and high-minded, war will be no more.

"This whole assumption—that war is due to evil intention and can be prevented by the correction of intention—is fundamentally false. Secretary Bryan and President Wilson are themselves proof of it. It has been left for them, perhaps the best intentioned and most pacifically minded leaders of any administration of American history, to precipitate the most obviously just war in American history against a people whom the President himself holds blameless.

"The people now doing the killing, whether American or Mexican, are not animated by evil intentions. The war has not been precipitated by wicked people. Few wars are. War is generally due to good intention, to fine emotion, to high-mindedness, on both sides; to the intention to prevent or stop some evil which is regarded worse than war, to avenge a wrong, to sustain national honor. The people animated by these intentions are not evil people. They are mistaken people, honestly holding a number of false ideas of such things as the effectiveness of military power in promoting the ends they have in view, false ideas of the nature of national honor, of the means by which a country promotes the happiness and well-being of its people, and takes its part in the work of civilization."

The French army has constructed 135 miles of railroad across the Sahara desert and bored 600 wells, which have permitted the creation of extensive plantations of palm trees. At Taggart alone there are two million palm trees. By sinking wells and irrigating the parched territory it is hoped to grow cotton and other produce, and thus gradually to extend the railway system in pursuance of a vast scheme which aims at traversing the Sahara and putting North Africa into railway communication with the Cape.

#### IS THERE A POWDER PLOT?

By E. G. Buckner, Vice-President, Du Pont Powder Company, in *Harper's Weekly*.

Harper's Weekly recently printed two articles under the titles, "The Powder Trust" and "The Powder Plot," which grossly misrepresented the du Pont Powder Company and did it great injustice.

As a matter of fact there is no statement, inference or conclusion reflecting on the du Pont Powder Company in either article that is not wholly fallacious.

(1) It was intended that the readers of Harper's Weekly should be convinced that the du Pont Powder Company, in entering into a certain contract with German manufacturers, twenty-five years ago, violated the Federal statute and were guilty of a felony.

What are the facts? In 1889 Admiral Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, convinced that the brown prismatic powder manufactured abroad was superior to that used in our Navy, ordered the du Pont Powder Company to secure these processes. Armed with letters from Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, to our Ministers abroad explaining his mission, Alfred I. du Pont went to Europe and contracted for the right to manufacture this powder, compensation to be made by the payment of a royalty per pound on the powder manufactured until the same aggregated \$100,000. Thus our Government was not only familiar with the contract, but a party to it, for it obligated itself to pay and did pay these royalties.

We did "keep the German manufacturer informed of the amount of powder manufactured for our Government." How would it have been otherwise when our Government was the only purchaser and we had to make an accounting for every pound of powder manufactured?

The records are public and I defy anyone to show from them anything justifying the astounding charge that the du Ponts in making or carrying out this contract were the "monopoly paid spies of a foreign government" and therefore guilty of treason.

This contract came to an end in 1898. It in no manner related to our present smokeless powder.

(2) It is charged that the du Pont Company, in selling to foreign governments the "identical powder used by our own Government," betrayed government powder secrets and was thereby "guilty of a criminal offense."

The utter nonsense of this will be apparent when the fact is known that the du Pont Powder Company has never sold a pound of smokeless powder abroad without first consulting with government officials, and, in each instance, the powder sold has been tested by government officers at the government proving ground.

There are no "powder secrets." The identical specifications on which the present government powder is made are printed in a book published by Major Erasmus M. Weaver, of the Army, and on sale at bookstores. Likewise, the specifications on which cordite, Great Britain's powder, is made are printed and sold by authority of "His Majesty's Government." Almost any chemist could take the publications referred to and make smokeless powder, but I doubt if it would be made with economy.

Every European nation that manufactures powder sells the identical powder used by such government wherever it can, as it sells armor, battleships, guns and all other ordnance material. European nations even go so far as to detail their army and navy officers to go to other countries and assist their manufacturers in landing these contracts.

The development of the smokeless powder which we now manufacture for our Government covers a period of about thirty years. It originated in France in 1883 when M. Vieille produced guncotton adapted to the manufacture of smokeless powder. At once the world's inventors directed every effort toward devising some method by which this explosive could be utilized in guns. Mendeleef, a Russian, solved this problem and in a magazine article told how this guncotton might be colloidized, that is, mixed into a plastic mass suitable to be pressed through a die. Lieutenant Bernadou, of the Navy, who was at that time abroad, returned home with this information, and in conjunction with Admiral Converse took out patents on these processes in the United States. No powder was ever manufactured, however, successfully under these patents, nor under the patent of Charles E. Monroe, whose work is mentioned in Harper's Weekly. Admiral Converse himself in printed government reports has testified that the Government never bought any powder manufactured under the Bernadou patents.

It was recognized that the then known methods of manufacture were hazardous. Then it was that Francis G. du Pont invented and patented a process and machine for the dehydration of guncotton, that is, handling it in a wet state, that eliminated all danger, and as Admiral Strauss, of our Navy, says, "made the manufacture of smokeless powder a safe industry."

The next problem was the adaptation of this powder to guns of different caliber. This problem was solved by Hudson Maxim, an employee of the du Pont Company, who invented the multi-perforated grain; and the du Pont Company was given credit for it by Mr. Tracey, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to Congress.

Harper's Weekly observes that during these early days private manufacturers "had not been showing up very well." Let us see:

(First) Vieille had produced guncotton in France.

(Second) Mendeleef, of Russia, had told us how to colloid it.

(Third) Francis G. du Pont had told us how to eliminate danger in the manufacture.

(Fourth) Hudson Maxim, an employee of the du Pont Company, had invented the multi-perforated grain that gave absolute control over the burning.

It will thus be seen that of the four great steps in the development of smokeless powder two stand to the credit of the du Pont Company. In rapid succession there followed valuable inventions which not only resulted in improving the powder but in reducing the cost—methods and devices for recovering alcohol, reworking powder, stabilizing the powder and more than doubling its life, nitrating guncotton, etc., which were worked out in du Pont laboratories and experimental plants and credit for which has time and again been given to the du Pont Company by Army and Navy officers.

The du Pont Company invented a small-arms powder, and a machine for its manufacture, the admitted value of which to the Government was greater than our aggregate profits on all the business we have ever done with the Government. The Government is manufacturing this powder with this machine while Congress, by limitations on appropriation bills, prohibits the purchase of this powder from the du Ponts!

It is the accumulated experience of decades that has given the du Ponts primacy in the manufacture of explosives, enabling them to work out processes, machinery and economies so essential to commercial success; and



let it be known and remembered that every process and invention perfected by the du Ponts has been turned over to the Government, practically without cost, for use in its two plants!

With the above recital in mind, every item of which can be verified by official records, if there are any smokeless powder secrets, whose are they?

I would not have anyone infer that I contend that Army and Navy officers have not aided in the development of our present smokeless powder, but I deny, nor will they contend, that the service rendered by them justifies the claim in Harper's Weekly as to government secrets. They have tested and criticised and suggested. The du Ponts in their laboratories and experimental plants spent money and brought results.

(3) It would be made to appear that Senator Henry Algernon du Pont, who since 1906 has been identified with the Committees on "Military Affairs" and "Expenditures in the War Department" of the Senate, has been looking after the interests of the du Pont Company in Washington. This is ridiculous. Senator du Pont is neither an officer, a director, a stockholder or an employee of the company, nor has he been since elected to the Senate, nor has he ever made any effort to assist it in Washington. During the eight years he has been in the United States Senate the price of smokeless powder for large guns has been reduced six times, from seventy cents to fifty-three cents per pound; and such limitations have been placed on the bills going out of his committees as to render it impossible for the Army now to purchase any powder from the du Ponts.

Now the foregoing statements, every one of which can be verified and substantiated by official records, establish the following facts:

(1) That the contract for brown prismatic powder was made at the instance and with the approval of the Government.

(2) That if there are any smokeless powder secrets, they are du Pont secrets.

(3) That while Senator Henry Algernon du Pont has been Senator nothing advantageous to the du Pont Company has come from his committees.

These facts being established, I submit that I am justified in contending that the charges carried in the two articles in Harper's Weekly are without warrant or excuse, and are grossly and outrageously unjust and unfair.

#### CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

It is interesting to recall in this year of another contest for the America's Cup in the yachting world that Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., now a rear admiral, retired, was a member of the committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club in 1895 to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven after the unsatisfactory conclusion of the series between Valkyrie III. and Defender. The British nobleman had charged on his return to England that Defender had surreptitiously added ballast after being measured for the series that was sufficient to bring her down in the water three or four inches more, and that this ballast had been removed again the night after the race, before she was remeasured the following day in compliance with his request for a remeasurement. Others of the committee were J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, George L. Rives and the Hon. E. J. Phelps, late U.S. Minister to England. No other committee perhaps in the sporting history appointed to consider charges of unsportsmanlike conduct has been composed of more distinguished men. Joseph H. Choate, the noted American lawyer, looked after the interests of the New York Yacht Club at the investigation, which lasted five days, while Lord Dunraven's side was taken care of by George R. Askwith, a British Admiralty lawyer of wide reputation. Lord Dunraven testified at the hearing, but signally failed to make good his charges, his evidence being intangible and mostly hearsay. The committee unanimously exonerated the New York Yacht Club and expressed the opinion that if the noble lord had remained present throughout the investigation and heard all the testimony he would voluntarily have withdrawn his charge. After the publication of the report it was expected that Dunraven would apologize, but after waiting for some time for this retraction without hearing from him the N.Y.Y.C., of which he was an honorary member, expelled him from the club.

This was the bitterest controversy that the cup races have ever developed. One very encouraging feature about it, however, was that public opinion in England did not support Dunraven in these charges. In marked contrast to the peevish manner which Lord Dunraven manifested has been the broad spirit of sportsmanship which has characterized the attitude of Sir Thomas Lipton in his trials since then to capture the cup with his various Shamrocks. The "skinning-dish" type of craft reached its highest development in Reliance, which defended the cup against Shamrock III. in 1903. The extreme to which she carried the type may be judged from the fact that on a measured water line of less than ninety feet when on even keel she increased this water line length, or bearing surface, to 130 feet when her lee rail was just awash. She carried the greatest spread of canvas ever seen on a single-sticker, 16,160 square feet of sail, or 3,000 more than her immediate predecessor, Columbia, and 2,000 more than the challenger. Also it may be remarked that the schooner America, which won the cup originally in 1851, carried only 5,263 square feet of sail, or more than one-third less than Reliance.

These and other interesting comparisons are made in "The America's Cup Races," a well illustrated volume published by the Outing Company, New York, from the pen of Herbert L. Stone, editor of Yachting. Mr. Stone also clears up some other misapprehensions that it is well to get rid of before the next Lipton yacht makes another gallant effort again to take back this much coveted trophy. The America was not the largest boat in the race in which she won the cup. Her tonnage was 170, as against the 392 of the three-master Brilliant, the 218 of the schooner Constance, the 205 of the schooner Wyvern, and the 193 of the cutter Alarm. The American yacht finished twenty-four minutes ahead of the little 47-ton cutter Aurora, but it might well have been that Queen Victoria was told that there "was no second, Your Majesty," one of the apocryphal yarns of the race, since the finish was in the darkness and it would not have been easy to see a boat nearly half an hour astern. Also it has been said that the America won by reason of having taken a wrong and shorter course, but all there is to that story is that the owner of the Brilliant protested the America's victory the next day on the ground that she had passed on the wrong side of the Nab lightship, but as the sailing instructions given to Commo-

dore Stevens did not specify on which side to pass it the protest was not allowed. Anyway, an error in passing the lightship would certainly not have made twenty-four minutes' difference in the time. The British fleet when the wind kept stiff was entirely outailed. It was only when the wind fell and the America had to fight the tide that the smaller boat Aurora was able to creep up on her. For example, when the America rounded the Needles at 5:40 p.m. it was estimated by the best British authorities that she was a good eight miles ahead of the second boat, the Aurora, with the rest of the squadron out of sight astern. At the close in light air the Aurora had come up to within two miles of the winning American schooner.

Satisfaction over the change in type of the Shamrock IV., which is the present challenger, and the American defender, whichever she may be, is thus expressed by the author: "We are at last to see a race once more between boats of a sensible size and type—boats in harmony with the existing spirit of yacht development and racing, and ones that can be built and run without the necessity of any half-million dollar syndicates. They are to be boats that will be of use for something after their cup racing, and will not have to lie idle for eleven years propped up on shore, only to be finally broken up by the junkman, as was the last defender, Reliance." Such broad-minded sportsmen as Sir Thomas are especially welcome in this day when power boating threatens to put an end to, or greatly lessen, the popularity of the delightful sport of yachting, and when the interest in these international contests for the America's Cup tends to keep alive interest in craft that depend upon the capricious wind for their motive force.

#### SINKING OF MEXICAN REBEL GUNBOAT.

*Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.*

Aboard U.S.S. Perry, Off Topolobampo, México, June 16, 1914.

The most important west coast battle of the present revolution in Mexico took place here this morning, when the Federal gunboat General Guerrero sunk the rebel gunboat Tampico after a fierce battle of two hours. This leaves the Federals in complete control of the sea, and assures a prolonged resistance in their west coast strongholds. The only source of supplies of Guaymas, Mazatlan and Manzanillo at present is from the sea, and had the result of to-day's battle been the opposite, the speedy fall of all the Federal cities on this coast would have been a certainty.

Comparison of the two ships:

| Name.            | Where built.        | Length. | Beam.            | Displacement. |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|
| General Guerrero | Barrow, Eng.        | 245 ft. | 35 ft.           | 1850 T.       |
| Tampico          | Elizabethport, N.J. | 200 ft. | 33 ft.           | 980 T.        |
| Draft.           | Speed.              | H.P.    | Armament.        |               |
| G.G. 17 ft.      | 12 knots.           | 1400    | 6-4 in. 2-3 Pdr. |               |
| T. 10 ft.        | 16 knots.           | 2400    | 2-4 in. 6-6 Pdr. |               |

There was a far greater difference between the two ships than even these figures would indicate. For thirty-four days the Tampico lay on the mud in Topolobampo harbor with her well deck awash, as a result of her last encounter with the General Guerrero, and only three days ago was raised and made ready for a trip of about sixty miles to the railroad repair shops at Altata. Her engines, boilers and steam lines were heavily crusted with salt, and one boiler was leaking beyond the ship's force repair. To make things worse, just before getting underway all but two of the engineer's force deserted and peons were impressed for duty as firemen and machinists. As a result, despite the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Johnson, the chief engineer, the other boiler was soon out of commission, and the Tampico was left adrift on the glassy waters of the gulf about twenty miles south of San Ignacio Farallon on the morning of June 15. Wind and tide drifted her north-northeast, and at 6:15 a.m., June 16, she anchored off Topolobampo Bar, whence she had come the day before. In the meanwhile the General Guerrero had left Guaymas, and, followed by the New Orleans, had headed south.

At 7:15 the two ships sighted one another, and both immediately cleared for action. As they drew nearer the contrast was very marked. The General Guerrero loomed up large against the sky line, spick and span in a new coat of paint, brass work shining about the deck, and the decks swarming with men. The Tampico, dirty and rusty from her five weeks on the bottom, superstructure bent and twisted from her last fight, large holes in the side plugged with canvas "jackasses," nevertheless had a grim look as she lay there at anchor under an enormous rebel flag at the gaff. Her captain, when asked by Captain Klein, of the destroyer Preble, the night before what he would do if the Guerrero should come along, had answered grimly, "I'll fight."

Professionally speaking, it was an ideal day for a naval engagement. A cloudy sky hid the sun most of the time, and there was just enough breeze to blow the smoke away from the guns after firing. The sea was smooth. As the General Guerrero stood down toward the Tampico from the west-northwest, the U.S. destroyers Preble and Perry took positions about two miles ahead of the Tampico and their crews took grandstand seats for the fight all over the bridges and rigging. The general sentiment was in favor of the Tampico, principally due to the fact that she seemed so small and insignificant compared to her larger antagonist.

At 7:48 there was a general cry of "There she goes!" as the Tampico opened fire with her after four-inch gun, and the fight was on. The two ships at this time were about 5,500 yards apart, and the first shot fell way short. A moment later the General Guerrero opened fire with two single shots, and then a salvo of shrapnel, all way over and to the right. From the start the difference in firing intervals became apparent, the General Guerrero firing approximately four shots to the Tampico's one. All the firing was wild and very inconsistent, and apparently under no central control whatsoever. Very few of the shots fell closer than 300 yards to the target, even at the close ranges. Shrapnel was used by both sides, with fuses set for contact firing.

The General Guerrero did a great deal of futile maneuvering, keeping at an approximate range of 3,500 and 5,000 yards, and did not seem to realize that the Tampico was at anchor and semi-helpless until 8:18, when she took a position on the Tampico's quarter and headed straight for her. This only allowed one gun—the after four-inch—to bear on him, and put him in position for a raking fire. The General Guerrero ran in at full speed on this course and concentrated a heavy fire from about 1,500 yards minimum range, and got one hit in the Tampico's waist. She then turned, bringing her starboard broadside to bear, and the Tampico placed a shell right

under the Federal's bow chaser, killing one man and wounding two.

The General Guerrero soon countermarched again and closed to within 1,000 yards of the Tampico, but got so far to the southward that the rebels could use two guns again. So again she countermarched, and as she did so placed a shot in the Tampico's mainmast that tore away the gaff and caused the rebel ensign to come fluttering to the deck. There some one picked it up and waved it defiantly, but it was not hoisted again. Shortly afterward, at 9:26, two more well-placed shots hit the Tampico—one exploding in the waist and doing terrible damage, and the other exploding aft and setting fire to a large quantity of alcohol stowed there. There was a small explosion, and in a very short time the entire after part of the ship was a mass of flame.

This was the last straw for the rebels, as the only gun that would bear was enveloped in the flames, so they jumped into two boats and headed for Topolobampo. The Guerrero, coming up under the stern of the Tampico, fired a few triumphant shots into her and then dashed full speed for the two boats which were attempting their getaway. The race for her was a short but exciting one, in which the rebels lost, and as the Guerrero came alongside and demanded their surrender, Captain Comandante Malpico, of the Tampico, cried, "Viva the Constitutionists!" and shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

During this interval the New Orleans, Perry and Preble had steamed as close as possible to the burning Tampico to pick up any survivors should they see any. As the Perry got closer a hat was seen waving frantically out of a gun port, and then another, and another, until six men in all were counted. This was immediately signalled to the New Orleans, who lowered boats and sent them alongside the Tampico. One man tore a door from its hinges and threw it into the water for a raft and then didn't jump. Three cows were seen tied up amidships, and they seemed almost terrified to death as the fire crept toward them.

In the meanwhile the fire was gaining steadily, and frequent magazine explosions threw fragments of steel and iron into the air for hundreds of feet. Finally the deck gave way under the after four-inch gun and that fell with a crash and a shower of sparks and cinders. This was the beginning of the end, and it was plain to all hands that the Tampico was doomed.

The General Guerrero returned when she had gotten her prisoners aboard, and sent boats to the Tampico to get her ensigns and the ammunition of the forward four-inch gun. They were there but a short time, as the Tampico was in a sinking condition and beginning to list to starboard. Very evidently the heat buckled some of the plates aft below the water line and allowed water to come in, for at 11:20 steam was seen coming out of the cabin and the flames were shooting out as if under a heavy draft. At 11:35 the Tampico listed heavily, and all ships stood out well clear of her. Slowly but surely she listed, until her bilge keel could be seen above the water. Then she gave a sudden lurch, lay for a moment on her side, and, with a great hissing of steam, her stern disappeared and her ram bow lifted itself clear of the swirling waters. There was a cry of "She's on the bottom!" as her bow remained steady there—a monument to the dead on board—but she slowly settled and quietly passed beneath the surface.

The Tampico lost six men killed, ten wounded and thirty prisoners. This is exclusive of Captain Malpico and Lieutenant Johnson, the chief engineer, who was found dead in the wireless house. The general opinion is that he shot himself, although it is rumored that he was killed by bursting shrapnel. The General Guerrero lost two killed and ten wounded, for whom the New Orleans' doctor helped care.

The Tampico was struck four times out of 263 shots, and the General Guerrero three times out of 76 shots. Total shots fired, 339.

#### DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF BOMBARDMENT.

In view of the eerie prognostications of newspaper "military experts" every time an overdrawn press account appears of the work of some aviator, a cool estimate by a trained officer of the possibilities of sky fire and bombardment is a valuable offset. This estimate is furnished by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, of the British army, who is an expert in aircraft studies and who discusses the progress of aeronautics in the United Service Magazine of London.

"In order to gauge the actual physical effect which aerial bombardment is likely to produce," he says, "let us take the word in its ordinary sense, as the hurling of projectiles by artillery. How far do the cold facts recorded in military history lead us to expect holocausts of human victims and extensive and telling destruction of buildings and matériel? The most recent instance of a regular investment and siege is Adrianople, but it furnishes no data of value, because the loss of life was due to assaulting tactics rather than to bombardment proper. Port Arthur, after three months' bombardment from sea and land, showed comparatively few traces of the results except in the crowded Chinese town lying close to the harbor. The Russian war vessels which had been deliberately and purposely subjected to the action of explosives to prevent their being of use to the Japanese after surrender, were actually repaired and made use of by the Japanese. Ladysmith sustained the impact of 25,000 shells in four months and the damage done was insignificant, while the forts outside Pretoria remained quite unaffected by a vigorous bombardment of several hours. Similar results are recorded of the battering of the Dervish fort outside Omdurman with lyddite shells.

"Now if in all these cases the effect of systematic bombardment by guns having terrific propulsive power and shells charged with high explosive was so small, how can we expect greater results from projectiles merely dropped from a height? The French have long ago found in their experiments that much of the explosive energy of a dropped projectile is expended upwards in the air. The dropped bomb leaves the discharging tube or trough, or the hand of the thrower with a velocity of zero and, if let go at an altitude of say 1,600 feet, will be traveling about 320 feet per second when it strikes the ground, whereas the fired projectile may be traveling at the rate of 1,800 to 2,000 feet per second. The bomb dropped from an airship, held stationary against the wind by suitable propeller action will have an almost, if not quite, vertical trajectory, and even when discharged from an aircraft traveling at speed the curve of the latter would be insufficient to alter appreciably the angle of impact, nor would even a strong side-wind make any great alteration in this angle, but the shell from the gun at ground-level would have a more or less hori-



zontal or grazing trajectory and consequently a larger dangerous zone. In daylight an airship to be safe from artillery fire must keep at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and at that height there may be several air-currents between the vessel and the ground to interfere with calculations of angle of descent and speed allowance, but at night the vessel can descend much lower and still remain practically invisible, in fact it is, curiously enough, less easily seen when low than at a considerable height. It would almost seem therefore that unless the attacking airship is to descend so low and to remain so long 'hovering' as to court certain destruction, it is not likely to effect serious damage and the presumption is against its being used for bombardment otherwise than in exceptional cases when some nerve-center is to be attacked, or a moral effect produced."

From this review, the conclusion is inevitable that the high military value of sky bombardments is largely the creature of the imagination. As this British expert clearly points out, the airship at night will be handicapped in finding its target just as the attackers of the airship will find it hard to find the aerial assailant. Darkness will be a friend of the airship no more than it will befuddle those on the earth. The opinions of the British essayist coincide with the views so often expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the overestimate that has been put upon the importance of aerial bomb dropping.

#### LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN ZEPPELINS.

(From the Scientific American.)

It is the writer's own experience that in the cabin of a Zeppelin no vibration exists. The slow swaying is imperceptible. Machine guns have been fired from aeroplanes, but no great results are on record. But the results and details of tests made by the very modern war Zeppelin "ZV," on March 12, at the Doeberitz Military Aerodrome, the first of their kind to become known, are truly remarkable. At a distance of 1,833 yards it scored a large percentage of hits with its machine gun on a target twelve by thirty-three feet, supported by kites. Even at 2,000 yards hits were recorded. This was all done with a machine gun of not much greater range than a rifle's. In the air as on the water, the final competition will be in the size of gun that may be carried and the speed that can be made at the same time.

A specific complication arises from the danger of igniting the gas by the blast from larger pieces. But if care is taken to fire them only while moving at top speed, the rush of air past the muzzles positively prevents ignition by blowing away the gas. Bracing the gun mounts against recoil offers no insurmountable difficulty, and there is no danger to the equilibrium.

No less reliable an authority than Dr. Eckener is responsible for equally startling recent revelations about the other kind of aerial marksmanship, dropping bombs to the ground, as practiced by modern Zeppelins. From a safe altitude of 5,000 feet heavy bombs were dropped within circles marked by buoys on the water of the lower Elbe, of only fifteen feet in diameter, showing that they could be dropped as well into the funnels of warships. Tests made on land showed that from an equal elevation a railroad station could be completely wrecked by four of these bombs. Theory has long indicated the feasibility of these performances, if necessary conditions—heavy weight of bomb, steadiness of aircraft, exact knowledge of the vertical direction, of the distance from the ground, and of the speed over the ground—are complied with. A Zeppelin furnishes all facilities for fulfilling these conditions.

The armament of a war Zeppelin actually includes one piece of heavier artillery in addition to the machine gun. The caliber seems to be little above two inches, to judge from the ranges reported, according to late reports. The target was a box thirty by fifteen feet, suspended 1,000 feet above the ground from one of the military captive "kite" balloons. Near the center of both its longest surfaces there were "bull's-eyes," black marks corresponding in size with the motor and the pilot of an aeroplane. From an elevation of 1,900 to 2,100 feet the "ZV," at the second trial of fifteen rounds from its heavier cannon, hit both of these marks at a range of 2,100 yards, although the target was blown about like a leaf in the strong wind. While firing the airship circled about the target. At the first trial, also with a total of fifteen rounds, both the machine gun and the cannon were very efficient at a distance of 1,600 yards. In the third trial the range was increased to 2,600 yards, again only the cannon being used. The guns are both carried on a platform on top of the hull, and are removed from the proximity of escaping gas.

The motors of the Zeppelin of to-day are muffled as efficiently as those of the best automobiles, and it has been found that the propellers alone, at any height, escape detection. In very cloudy weather or at night the presence of a deadly airship within easy striking distance may never be suspected. No wonder that Dr. Eckener stated in the same lecture that the perfectly feasible regular airship service to British ports, to catch the Lusitania and considerably shorten the trip from Germany to the United States, in the absence of an adequate English air navy, was as yet out of the question for reasons of international politics.

After the new Zeppelin "Z VIII," on March 29, ascended to 10,000 feet, even the upper air can hardly be considered a safe refuge for the aeroplane.

A protecting airship, cruising above a limited zone, needs only a minimum amount of fuel (easily renewed), and, thus lightened, climbs readily. Correct observations, difficult at best from a high altitude, are hardly helped by the excitement of being attacked, even if the aeroplane escapes destruction.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH WAVES.

Describing some experiments by the Government Engineers on artificially produced waves in the Mississippi River at the Keokuk dam, Iowa, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"Great pains were taken in this experimental work on waves. The laboratory apparatus included the greatest river in this country, the greatest dam in the world, and a number of recording instruments of precision placed at intervals for fifty miles below this city. Considerable time was spent in preparation for the experiment. It was made possible by the peculiar design of the Keokuk dam, which consists of 119 spans each with a steel gate controlling the water.

"When everything was ready a number of these gates

were suddenly opened and a large quantity of water was spilled over the dam. Bodies of water making waves from two to six feet high and of wide base were thrown over the dam at intervals. Precise measurements by the recording instruments down river showed exactly the effect at each point below. Due chiefly to the size, current and natural fall of the Mississippi River, it was found that the largest waves disappeared and coalesced with the normal river at a point about forty miles below Keokuk.

"The smaller waves disappeared much nearer the dam, and it was found that the ordinary daily operation of the big water power plant caused no practical effect on the river below the end of the channel excavated below the lock by the operating company. This channel leads out of the big Keokuk lock and is deep enough for even the steamboats of the future.

"From the records made by the instruments placed by the Government Engineers a series of curves were drawn which show clearly and graphically the travel and the subsidence of artificially produced waves in the Mississippi River. The experiments also yielded some interesting charts showing that the Keokuk dam has no practical effect on navigation or on the river below it, notwithstanding some claims that the lake above the dam could be used as a preventive of floods below Keokuk. The experiments by the Government show that the dam has no effect, either good or bad, on the river below."

#### A VOLUNTEER ARMY OF EX-SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Any conflict which the United States engages in with a foreign Power, if it be worthy the name of a "war," must necessarily be popular with the population at large, and will be fought by the volunteer soldier. The success or failure of such a war depends upon the fitness or unfitness of those volunteers. If success is ours, it will be of varying degrees, depending upon the time it takes to put a volunteer army into the field ready to go into battle. The sooner the Army is ready, the sooner will a complete success be ours; therefore anything that we do in time of peace to reduce the time necessary to train the volunteer is going to be the biggest factor in waging a successful war. If the volunteer has had previous service in the Regular Army he is going to be a much easier proposition than the man who has never seen a service rifle. All right, then; why not have the volunteer army made up of ex-soldiers rather than of green men? How can this be done? By using the Regular Infantry regiments stationed in the United States as a training school for such a volunteer army.

Example: Let each Infantry regiment take in 500 recruits for six months or a year. Let them report at a fixed time each day, say, June 1. Put them through a course of training that takes them through the fall. At the end of six months discharge those that have had enough, and encourage those to remain who are deemed acceptable as future non-coms. At the end of the first six months give the man the option of re-enlisting for six months, one year or three years. In other words, use each regiment and its station as a recruit depot. Train your Infantry soldier and send him back to civil life. If you have twenty Infantry regiments in the States you are training 10,000 men each year, the larger per cent. of whom will respond in time of war. What hold are you going to have upon these men when they are discharged? None. I said that the war, to be successful, must be popular, and I might add that if the war is not popular there won't be a war. You simply must depend upon him to volunteer, and he will. If he has found that the Army is not for him, it will be better that he has found this out in time of peace than after hostilities have begun.

For this plan to be successful the recruiting will have to be more active. Recruit officers will have to begin recruiting a year ahead, but after the first year, when the plan has been given publicity, the recruiting will, of course, be easier. Is it not worth trying, anyway? Give it a trial and watch your desertions disappear.

The people at large are not going to stand for a larger standing Army, and while their aversion to such an Army may be said to be founded upon ignorance and prejudice, yet, considering the time, money and energy spent, and the results accomplished, they have a kick coming.

Adopt this plan and do away with the Organized Militia. How? Of course, they will howl. But where did you ever see anything done by the Organized Militia when there were not available Regular troops who could have done it better?

Give volunteer Infantry commissions to no one unless he has served in the Regular Infantry and is recommended by the Regular Infantry officers. Eliminate the possibility of volunteer Infantry being commanded by Coast Artillery, Cavalry, politicians, and what not.

Think it over.

Q.

#### WHAT JACK LONDON THINKS OF HIMSELF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I should like to trespass upon your time in my personal affairs. I do not care whether or not you publish the following content of this letter. Personally, I should rather see it published, all of which, however, is immaterial. I want you to understand.

After a man, while yet young, futilely tries to nail newspaper lies, he gives up. I gave up years ago. I gave up because I was beaten. Not scores and hundreds of lies have gone out about me, but thousands of straight lies and canards. I gave up because I was flatly beaten. I have never yet succeeded in nailing a lie. One of the first lies published about me was that I gave a lecture in the city of Oakland, before an ultra-select woman's club, attired in a red sweater. Despite my most strenuous efforts to nail this lie, to this day, after a lapse of sixteen years, that lie is still republished.

I remember that on a single day three news despatches went out concerning me. The first despatch stated that my wife had quarreled with me in the city of Portland, Ore., and packed her Saratoga trunk and departed on a steamer for San Francisco, going to her mother. The second lie was that, in the town of Eureka, Cal., I had been beaten up in a saloon row by a millionaire lumber man. The third lie was that in a mountain lake resort in the state of Washington I had won a \$100 bet by catching a perfectly uncatchable variety of lake trout. As I say, these three lies were made into press despatches and sent out on a single day. And on the day in question my wife and I were deep in a forest reserve in southwestern Oregon, far from railroads, automobile roads, stage roads, telegraph wires and telephone lines. Now, I never denied any of these three lies. Heavens—I want to have some portion of my life spent in enjoy-

ment. I do not care to spend the major portion of my life in a vain attempt to refute lies.

Please, please forgive a busy wandering man's ignorance of technical journals. I never heard of the existence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL until the day I sailed from Galveston on board the U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick. So how, under the sun, was I to know that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S displeasure had been turned on me in its issue of Dec. 20, page 487?

Not until I had reached Vera Cruz did I learn that one Edwin Emerson, a man who has shared my food and blankets and ridden my horses, had rushed into your printed column, page 556 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 3, 1914, in order to repeat lies about me that he had heard, and further lyingly to defame me.

But the saddest blow of all remained to be dealt to me by you, when you called me a dreamer, when you called me illogical, and when you stated that I was lacking in consistency of reasoning—all on the evidence of Edwin Emerson, who is a child who never grew up. If he lives a thousand years he will remain child-minded and childish. I know this man. Do you know this man? I know this man's history. Do you know this man's history?

In conclusion, to show that I am a philosophical sort of chap, returning very sick from Vera Cruz, as usual I shared my quarters aboard the vessel with Edwin Emerson. I could not quarrel with him because he is a child; and a philosophical sort of a chap cannot demean himself by quarreling with a child, no matter how grievous the child's conduct has been. Of course, I would have done anything in the world for Edwin Emerson, as I will do in the future, as I have done in the past for many children, as I shall always do in the future for other children.

In conclusion, I stand on my known reputation. I have always been a fighter. I have never said anything nor written anything that I have failed to back up afterward. I have never said anything nor written anything nor published anything and then denied the saying or the writing or the publishing of it afterward. At the end of it all I shall go into the darkness, standing by my opinions and fighting for my opinions. But never fighting lies told against me, and never fighting children.

JACK LONDON.

P.S.—Merciful heavens! I have not yet read the copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL containing the letter of Edwin Emerson against me. I have only your own account of it, which is an account of only one item of it, and the accounts of several officers and war correspondents who had read the letter as printed by you. And after I had heard these oral versions of what you had printed of Edwin Emerson's letter I never failed when meeting Edwin Emerson to invite him to a drink or to invite him to a meal or to sleep in my quarters.

J. L.

#### DEFENSE OF PRESENT RECRUITING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent number of the JOURNAL appears under the caption "The Army Recruiting Service" an abstract of a most unwarranted attack upon the present system of recruiting, contained in a prize essay of the Military Service Institution by Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C., U.S.A.

The particular text of the abstract is the statement of the Secretary of War in his annual report on the subject of desertion, that "a close and sympathetic relationship between the officer and his men will surely tend to lessen it"; a most conservative statement that, needing no defense or apology, indulging in no personalities or criticism. As opposed to this most moderate statement appears the following assertion: "I would maintain that further analysis will convince the Secretary of War that the increase of abnormal losses was due primarily to the low grade of recruits obtained by the general recruiting service, rather than to a lack of a close and sympathetic relationship," etc.

The logical inference from this must be that the present system, wherein all manifest undesirables are eliminated at picket stations, fifty per cent. of the remainder are rejected at central stations and fifteen per cent. rejected at recruit depots, produces a lower grade of recruits than formerly, an assertion manifestly mistaken. Here the opinion of the Secretary is challenged, and the present system, the result of years of experience and numerous methods, is attacked as an "unwarranted, exorbitant and unnecessary expenditure of funds, and drain of officers and men from legitimate military duty"; and yet follows the statement that "all companies now have nearly a full complement of officers."

Why unwarranted and unnecessary? Why not legitimate and military? Recruiting, involving the examination, acceptance, swearing in and the preparation of the embryonic soldier, is just as necessary to the Army as birth is to life. The present system is further designated as "nothing more than an employment bureau which keeps away from the mobile Army about 144 officers and 3,000 enlisted men, for which three million dollars is wasted annually." For all of these evils the essayist has at hand a ready method so illogical in deduction, so immature in thought, so inapplicable to the situation, as to cause the suspicion that he has never been on recruiting duty.

The first and principal error under which the essayist labors is that the acceptance and preparation of the embryonic soldier is not one of the most important branches of the Service. If he has ever served at one of the recruit depots he could not fail to observe the marvelous transformation obtained with recruits in the short space of six weeks, the usual time allotted for examination, vaccination, inoculation, issue of clothing, etc., prior to drafting wherever they may be needed, and not purposely from East to West and West to East, as he would have us believe, or wherever they may choose to go, as he would recommend.

The essayist is evidently not cognizant of the careful attention to mileage expenditure in recruiting service. My orders especially emphasize the utmost caution as to economy, and special authority must be obtained for any necessary journeys not specifically authorized. Moreover, we are held responsible for rejections at recruit depots wherein the disqualifying defects should have been discovered, and we are apt to use our best endeavors after having to refund such expenses a few times. The expense of such rejections may be unnecessary, but this is a personal fault, and not a fault of the system. Most certainly it should not merit such condemnation as the assertion of the essayist that city recruiting offices are the atrium of undesirables, or that they should be discontinued and turned over to inspector-instructors in



National Guard armories. I cannot bring myself to consider this alternative seriously.

The absence of conscription, as well as the relative small size of our Army, with the peculiar ignorance and apathy toward the Service on the part of our people, renders active recruiting most necessary. In time of peace it is necessary to bring the Army before the people. I have observed the difference in the location of an office on the ground floor and the second story. I have known a marked diminution upon moving an office a block away. The location of a sub-station in a large city is of great importance and requires accurate knowledge of the city. After a year and a half I have learned this city (St. Louis), and I doubt that I shall ever change the present location of any of them. I am sure that were the city recruiting offices abandoned, and were we to depend upon recruits presenting themselves at Jefferson Barracks, one of the oldest and best of posts, deplorable results would follow.

The Army must be accessible and attractive to the applicant, and the money spent in bringing it to his attention and rendering his advent easy is not "unwarranted, exorbitant or unnecessary." Moreover, it is unfair to charge the three million to recruiting *per se*, for the recruit must be taken care of somewhere.

I fully agree with the statement that "never in the history of our Army have there been more competent, loyal, sympathetic, wide-awake field and company officers than to-day"; also there may not be a lack of "close and sympathetic relationship between the officer and his men"; but, even so, I cannot charge up desertion to the present system of recruiting. On the contrary, I believe it to be the best that could be devised, and that under its methods we are getting the very best class of applicants possible, and by its energy in good and sufficient numbers.

R. S. WOODSON, Major, U.S.A., Retired,  
Recruiting Officer.  
U.S.A. Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.

#### PRESENT SYSTEM OF ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under existing laws and regulations to secure a commission in the military service of the United States one must be under the age of thirty years. The law makes a distinction between the enlisted man and the civilian, giving the former between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven to secure a commission and the latter between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. The average enlisted man who enters the Service is from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, the average being perhaps about twenty-five. He may go from high private in the rear ranks to first sergeant of his troop, battery or company, and by the time he reaches the age limit of promotion he may have successfully passed a competitive examination and obtained the grade of Q.M. Sergeant, Q.M. Corps, post ordnance sergeant, electrician sergeant first class, or sergeant first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., and, if so, he has reached the highest grade to which he may attain during his natural life. Thereafter and forever the chance of promotion for him is eternally and effectually barred. Of course, he might get a commission by virtue of conspicuous bravery or gallantry in action or by an act of Congress, but this is as far remote as eternity is from the present.

There are thousands of enlisted men who enter the Service with only a fair education, and who have not had an opportunity to pass through the higher branches of study prior to enlistment, who have the brain and capacity to go as high as it is possible for any commissioned officer to go were the age limit extended or entirely eradicated. Sometimes it takes years to fit oneself for a position, and the enlisted man who has not had the chance to gain sufficient book knowledge before enlistment must study at an enormous rate to gain a commission by the age of thirty. We must also consider his opportunities after entering the Service and his duties, which are not all play.

Be it known that the grades above mentioned are filled by competitive examination and that the examinations are very stringent. A large majority of the men who fill these positions and grades are men of fine ability and who could handle far more responsible positions were they given the opportunity. Let down the bars and they will soon move forward as commissioned officers, and fill their positions with credit to themselves and the Service.

It is indeed a strange feeling for one having ambition to know that you have reached the highest position possible as an enlisted man and find that you are at the end of promotion. Younger men are continually passing you by, and all because they have had a better opportunity to go to school in their teens. Your knowledge is now sufficient to pass the examination for a commission, but you are thirty-one or thirty-five, and the law says you must be thirty or under. You have spent ten or fifteen years as a soldier and you understand the military service. Your knowledge of regulations, drill, Army papers and handling of men, gained by actual experience combined with close study and technical knowledge, is not taken into consideration. You are a back number and must always remain so, even until the end of time.

The people rule, and that is why I firmly believe a change must come and that this law will be repealed or extended to at least allow one to go up for commission up to the age of forty-five. I believe in the justness of a decision from the people when once they are awakened to the fact that they are unwittingly a party to unjustness.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

#### CO-ORDINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A brigadier general is dependent for the proper use of his brigade on two things:

(1) His personal practical experience; knowledge of military training.

(2) His personal actual knowledge of the military training condition of the units of his command.

To put it a little differently, he should be both a professor of military training methods and a judge of military training condition.

Given the above two things he stands a fair show of being able to organize victory.

Sometimes general officers are either company officers to the end of their days or they never were company officers long enough to learn the A B C's of organizing

victory, and so they only think in brigades of unknown units.

A general officer who has never trained a battalion will seldom acquire the art of co-ordinating the action of a fighting unit.

A general officer who has not had to do company and battalion training will many times have to rely for his successes on his junior officers.

What is co-ordinating a brigade anyway? Here it is plain and straight. The brigade commander should go among the units of his command and thoroughly familiarize himself as to just how they are doing things. When he sees a thing done well, suggest it to others; if they do not do it as suggested, require it.

Before long the brigade commander will have a real working knowledge of his job and of his command. His command will acquire confidence in what he says, and both commander and command will be co-ordinated. It will come about so easily it will just happen.

CAN DO.

#### "NO COMPROMISE WITH FALSE IDEAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dictionary: Idea—A conception of what ought to be, etc. Mark Twain, "The country is the real thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are the mere clothing, can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death." The three months, six months and one year training enlistment has been used successfully as a war measure. Why would it not work successfully in time of peace?

"False ideas." We have used substantially the same military system since the Declaration of Independence and it has not resulted in military preparedness. "Hold fast to a straight logical proposition"—Amen to that. "Logic"—The science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.

By the experience of over 100 years we know that our present Infantry system does not train enough men for our needs. We know war requires trained men. We know we should have a large number of trained men in stock. Why not formulate and try out a plan to secure 500,000 men in civil life who have received military training from Regular U.S. Infantry, for three months, for six months, for one year, or who have been allowed to enlist and go to maneuver camp for even one month? Enlist men for any period you can get them. This will cut both ways; the Regular Infantry will work out short training methods and the short training enlistment man gets professional military training. No compromise with (proved) false ideas.

CAN DO.

#### FIELD SERVICE WITH PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Last October Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in a letter to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, stated that he would like to see a greater desire for field service inculcated into cadets upon their graduation from the Academy.

As a suggestion it would seem as though a tour of duty, say, for two or three years, with the Philippine Scouts would not only give the young men in question a practical knowledge of field soldiering, but would benefit them as well by educating them in the science of handling troops of another nativity than those usually seen around garrisons in the States. Training with the Scouts would be of especial benefit to cadets who upon leaving West Point are assigned to the Infantry, as it would teach them that this native force is not what popular fallacy would have it seem—a mob of savages fighting with bolo and spear—but an up-to-date Infantry outfit.

This scheme might be further augmented by giving the older officers of the Scouts, those who have been on duty in the tropics almost continuously from ten to fifteen years, with a large percentage of this time in the field, a chance to do a little garrison duty at home and near large cities, just for recuperation.

CHIQUELLO.

#### TEN MONTHS NEAR TO HADES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wonder whether the Navy Department is aware that the Nashville has broken a record, namely, remaining for ten months at Vera Cruz without even an excursion into the Gulf? A letter lying before me from an officer of this vessel (and not the youngest either!) says: "The heat here, 103 degrees, combined with the worst humidity I ever experienced, makes any sort of action, even writing, agony. We wonder if Washington intends ever to send us North. Everyone is nearly crazy, especially with the awful inactivity." This is a family letter, and not a complaint to headquarters, but it seems a very extraordinary thing that the Nashville has not been relieved months before this date. Does not the Department know, or doesn't it care?

HUMANITY.

#### LOST—ONE NATIONAL SALUTE.

Bristol, Va., June 25, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A country newspaper recently contained the following advertisement:

"Lost—By H. T. Mayo, somewhere between Tampico and Vera Cruz, one National Salute. Finder please return to State Department in Washington, and receive 'Chautauqua salute' instead."

In view of the valuable reward offered at Washington, would it not be advantageous for our officers on the Mexican coast to be on the lookout for the lost piece of property?

FRANCK TAYLOR.

The dearth of horses in England is compelling the British War Office to rely almost exclusively upon motor vehicles for transportation. The owners of vehicles conforming to certain conditions are to be subsidized, receiving a certain sum to hold their vehicles subject to requisition in case of emergency at prices varying according to the degree of use.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. J. P. Farley leaves Garden City, N.Y., July 1, for Jamestown, R.I. She will stop at the Bay View Hotel.

A son, Julian Rex, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Julian H. Bernheim, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., June 18, 1914.

During the illness of Capt. Martin Novak, 25th U.S. Inf., in hospital, Mrs. Novak's address will be care of the Wyoming Apartments, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and family are visiting Mrs. Durfee's grandmother, Mrs. F. M. Adams, in Zanesville, Ohio, having motored down from Fort Wayne, Mich.

A daughter, Nancy Lowe Webber, was born at Laredo, Texas, on Sunday, June 21, 1914, to Mrs. H. A. Webber, wife of Major H. A. Webber, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. A. Slaker, U.S.A., who have been in New York for several weeks, will spend the months of July, August and September in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. O. W. Griswold, wife of Lieutenant Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., and her little son are spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Arnold H. Addoms, in Cranford, N.J.

Mrs. A. Owen Seaman and son, Jack, wife and son of Capt. A. Owen Seaman, 20th U.S. Inf., are at the Lake View, Westlake Park, Los Angeles, Cal., for the summer.

Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mertz have leased Lyon Cottage, on Hillside road, Greenwich, Conn., with a view of making it their permanent home.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ebstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are spending the month of July at Atlantic City, N.J., being domiciled at the Chalfonte.

Mrs. Charles Carr Clark is visiting her son, Cadet M. W. Clark, at West Point. After an indefinite stay she will return to Tientsin, China, where Major Clark is stationed.

Capt. J. W. Barker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barker will sail on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Paris on July 4. Their address for the summer will be Dun-sur-Meuse, Meuse, France.

Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., one of the staff at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., has received notice that his son Benton may take the examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy next year.

Lieut. and Mrs. Householder had as their guests last week Mr. and Mrs. O. F. FitzPatrick on their return from Europe, where they had spent the winter with their daughter, the Countess Hans Larisch, of Austria.

Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Richardson, the wife of Capt. W. H. Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are now at 1111 North St. Vrain street, El Paso, Texas. Dr. Richardson is with the 16th U.S. Infantry.

Cadets Pickering and Halpine have been spending a couple of weeks visiting Mrs. De Rosey Cabell and family in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Cabell and family leave for the Major's station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 1. Cadet Cabell will spend his furlough there.

George E. Pickett, 3d, and Christiany Pickett, sons of the late Major George E. Pickett, sailed for Europe June 24 on the France. They will spend some weeks at school in Geneva, later traveling through France, Holland and Belgium, returning in September.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, U.S.A., has returned to duty in the Surgeon General's Office, after spending a two weeks' leave with Mrs. Snyder at the home of her father, G. B. Drury, in Essex Junction, Vt. Mrs. Snyder will remain with her parents during the summer.

The degree of civil engineer (C.E.) was conferred upon Capt. Ira Louis Reeve, U.S.A., retired, at the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont June 25, 1914. Captain Reeves is instructor in the military department of the university and has accomplished great results.

Mrs. John R. Kelly, wife of Lieutenant Kelly, 26th U.S. Inf., who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Cordray at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders at Governors Island, and Lieut. and Mrs. Householder at West Point, has returned to Dubuque, Iowa, to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stapleton, during Lieutenant Kelly's stay on the border.

Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall, wife of Lieutenant Mackall, 18th U.S. Inf., stationed at Texas City, Texas, and her mother, Mrs. Pierce M. B. Travis, who were to have sailed from Galveston in May for Norway, and later tour Europe, changed their plans when the Mexican situation became so serious. Mrs. Mackall and daughter are now on a visit at Mackall, Md., but later will join Mrs. Travis and Mr. Pierce M. Travis at their cottage at Argyle Park, L.I.

Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, U.S.A., who has been on duty with the Kansas National Guard for the past three years, was on June 27 presented by the officers of the Guard with a handsome gold watch, chain and fob as a token of their good-will and appreciation of his work. The presentation was made at the close of the summer instruction camp for the Guard officers, Col. Wilder E. Metcalfe, of the 1st Kansas Infantry, acting in the rôle of spokesman. He praised Colonel Ayer highly both as an officer and a man. Colonel Ayer in return spoke feelingly of his connection with the Kansas Guard, praising the efficiency of its officers and men, and expressing regret at ever having to sever his connection with them. The watch is a handsome one, and the fob carries the crest of Colonel Ayer's West Point class, that of 1884.

Miss Winifred Ada Whitley and Miss Florence De Vallon Whitley, daughters of Chief Musician J. W. Whitley, U.S.A., retired, acted as organist and violinist, respectively, at the forty-sixth free organ recital given at St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich., June 23, 1914, under the auspices of the Michigan Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. The recital was a decided success. A large and appreciative audience was present, and Miss Whitley, the organist, was the recipient of many floral offerings, among which sweet peas and large American Beauty roses predominated. Although she has been a member of the Guild for two years, and for one year organist of St. Andrew's Church, of Detroit, this is her first public organ recital, which is necessary to graduate her as a member of the Organists' Guild of America. Miss Florence De V. Whitley's violin numbers were received with marked approval. Her violin tones filled every nook of the cathedral with their sweet vibrating sounds, increasing in volume and dying again into a dreamy cadenza, sending a thrill through one. She has been under Mr. Matheys the past year of the Ganapol School of Musical Art, finishing at Detroit. Mr. Matheys was formerly connected with the Paris Conservatory of Music, France, until a year ago.

(Continued on pages 1406-1407.)



"It is certain that the extraordinary strengthening of the strategic position of the United States and of the maritime power thereby created in immediate proximity to the Japanese Empire, presents an obvious war danger which is openly prepared for in the United States, while in Japan the preparations are secret." This oracular utterance appears near the close of an article entitled "The Economic and Strategic Importance of the Panama Canal," by Dr. F. Zadow, privatdozent of the University of Greifswald, Prussia. Lieut. Commr. E. J. King, U.S.M., gives a part of this German view of the Canal in a translation which appears in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute. Because of the Panama waterway Dr. F. Zadow sees the waning of England's influence, hitherto paramount throughout the world, although her command of the sea will not be affected as she possesses strong strategic positions. Germany is able to look far enough into the future to see what so many Americans either cannot or will not see, namely, that the political importance of the Canal is greater than its economic value. The completion should put an end to all possibilities in the shape of rival canals. A simultaneous attack of two large co-operating fleets, one in each ocean, would be a very grave matter, and for this reason the English-Japanese as well as the Russo-Japanese alliance is of such unpleasant importance to the United States, for both alliances are fitted in case of war to bring into question the strategic value of the Panama Canal by means of the joint action of the allied fleets. Hence the endeavors of the United States foreign policy to effect arbitration treaties with England and Russia without depending solely upon racial dissimilarities to make the alliances of merely nominal worth. The following strategical data are presented by the German doctor: (1) From San Francisco the Pacific fleet commands the entire coast of America and the islands adjacent to the coast; but of the oceanic islands it commands only the Hawaiian group; the remainder of the Pacific ocean lies within the sphere of Japan. (2) Without the Panama Canal the Atlantic fleet, proceeding around South America, could get only as far as Valparaiso, Chile, before the Japanese could reach the same point. (3) After the Panama Canal is opened the Atlantic fleet will command South and North America as far north as San Francisco and could join the Pacific fleet there unharmed. The Atlantic fleet is nearer to Central and South America than is the Pacific fleet. These points all lead the German writer to the conclusion that the completion of the Canal will furnish the United States with an important increase of strength on its west front, that is, towards Japan. "Had Japan been thinking seriously of war with the United States she should not have waited until the opening of the Canal. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the Japanese fleet could be so much stronger at the time that the first American man-of-war traverses the new waterway that it could then encounter the United States on more even terms. The fact is that Japan with her overmastering desire for expansion will suffer a severe setback through the opening of the Panama Canal."

The Navy Department has recently received several volumes of manuscript records of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War. The 1812 material is a combined journal and log book. It is a curious feature of the early part of the nineteenth century that captains of naval vessels often carried off the ship's log book at the end of a cruise. This is due to the fact that while the regulations required that a log be kept, they did not require that it be turned in to the Department. The Department did not furnish the blank log book, but the captain was required to purchase it from his own often scanty means. So the captain felt that he had a proprietary right to the book when his voyage was over, and he took it with him. Sometimes these logs were given by the officer's family to the Department, to libraries, and sometimes they drifted into public auction rooms, and were sold to the highest bidder. Thus the Department has not a complete collection of naval log books, for there are many of them scattered far and wide in the hands of miscellaneous collectors, libraries, etc. The volumes recently received, which relate to the Mexican War, include five volumes of the letter-books of Commodore David Conner, U.S.N., who had command of the U.S. Naval Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico from 1844-1847, when he was relieved on account of illness by Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.N., the famous commander of the Perry Expedition to Japan. Commodore Conner's records are of special interest, as he instituted the blockade and directed the independent operations of the Navy and naval co-operation with the Army along the Gulf coast. These letter-books are being carefully studied as to their bearing on present conditions. The Navy Department contains the greater part of the correspondence and records of the Navy since its establishment, April 30, 1798. There are lacking many items that are needed to complete its collections, particularly of the period of the Revolutionary War, and the Department will gladly receive and preserve all such records as may be deposited or loaned to it.

The three candidates for the defense of America's Cup, the Resolute, Vanitie and Defiance, raced on Long Island Sound June 26 at Oyster Bay in the regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Resolute added to her long string of victories by sailing a 30½ mile triangular course in 5 hours 6 minutes 47 seconds, defeating the Vanitie by 4 minutes 3 seconds, and the Defiance by 10 minutes 10 seconds actual time. The wind was fluky. Owing to changes said to have been made in the Vanitie the committee refused to give out corrected times, but stated that they would not alter the results. A race between the Vanitie and Defiance was sailed June 28 on Long Island Sound for the cup presented by Mr. Frederick C. Fletcher, vice-commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The Vanitie won the trophy by defeating the Defiance by 15 minutes 44 seconds actual time and 10 minutes 26 seconds corrected time. The course was 29½ miles. During the first round there was very little, if any, breeze until the third leg was well under way, when a fresh northwesterly breeze of from eighteen to twenty miles an hour velocity enabled the racers to show what they could do in the line of speed. Trials of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. show that he has a very speedy craft. Her first real official trial under cup conditions was held off Torquay June 26. She beat the old Shamrock over a 17-mile course by 4 minutes 53 seconds, elapsed time. The corrected time was estimated at about a minute and a half. The wind was fluky. The most reliable trial yet

sailed between the Shamrock IV. and the old Shamrock was that of June 27 off Torbay, when there was a steady whole sail breeze. The course was fifteen miles to windward and return, and in the beat Shamrock IV. led by sixteen minutes and a half, but in running home the older yacht brought up a better breeze with her and all the time was gaining. Inside of Berry Head the spinnakers were set to port. The older yacht was better served by this and sailed home in style, losing, however, by 9 minutes and 40 seconds.

The use of the Chinese as spies in the Manchurian War furnished the Japanese with the most valuable information. The system of the Japanese in employing the Chinese was worked out to the minutest detail. In advance of the troops always marched the Chinese, who examined everything with the greatest care, for the slightest carelessness meant instant death to them. When a detachment took up a position the advance parties did not occupy their posts until the spies had beaten the neighboring ground and had reported no Russians in the vicinity. All along the line of advance of the enemy a network of spies was deployed. It was thus that groups of Chinese were seen on the heights at Santsagou. They preceded the Japanese reconnaissance parties and by their own location showed what positions were not occupied by the Russians. The Japanese went the Germans "one better." During the Franco-Prussian war, the Germans would pick out an inhabitant who had a wife and children and would lodge with him in the guise of a domestic clever man, usually an officer. The peasant, told in advance that his wife and children would be put to death if he did not return, was sent into cantonments of the enemy. He entered under some pretext and thus obtained information which he communicated to his pseudo valet. The Japanese modified this practice by making it severer still. They took away from Chinese families the fathers and sons, keeping the father as hostage while the sons were sent out as spies. Generally they would send two brothers in the same direction but at different moments in order to compare reports brought in by them. If these reports disagreed the father was put to death.

Much dissatisfaction is commencing to manifest itself on the U.S.S. South Carolina, at present on duty in Santo Dominican waters, due to the unusual conditions which have existed since this vessel left the navy yard at Norfolk early in January. Leaving Hampton Roads on Jan. 10, after bidding families and friends good-by with the expectation of returning not later than the first part of April, the South Carolina was first ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti, on Jan. 27, almost immediately after arriving at Guantanamo, Cuba, from Culebra, U.S. W.I. On April 14 the South Carolina was ordered to Hampton Roads, but on the first night out of Port au Prince these orders were revoked and she was ordered to Key West to coal and thence to Vera Cruz, Mexico. On May 23 she was ordered to Key West to coal and thence to Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, where she still remains. During this time the officers and men have not had one overnight liberty, and for over a month no one has been allowed ashore at all. This ship has twice been ordered home, and both times the orders have been revoked. Though only five days' steaming distance from New York, on two occasions mail was not received for a period of five weeks. Fresh provisions are now running short and are only allowed every third day. Though the island abounds in fresh fruit, eggs, vegetables and poultry, none are received on board, due to the revolution in progress and the port of Puerto Plata blockade. It is to be hoped that there will soon be some relief from such conditions and that this vessel will be ordered north for a much earned rest and opportunity for liberty to be given to all on board.

On page 1401 we publish the conclusive answer made by Mr. E. G. Buckner, vice-president of the du Pont Powder Company, to the unfounded assertions contained in a sensational article published by Harper's Weekly. This reply of Mr. Buckner is republished in the Congressional Record for June 30, page 12381, together with a letter to the same general effect addressed by Mr. Buckner to Senator Martine, of New Jersey, who, in a very commendable spirit of fairness, procured unanimous consent for its publication in the Congressional Record. In the letter to Senator Martine Mr. Buckner, referring to the article in Harper's Weekly to which he replies, says: "As a matter of fact, there is no statement, inference or conclusion reflecting on the du Pont Powder Company in either article that is not wholly fallacious, and it is my purpose to rectify such facts and give such quotations from official records as will establish the truth of this statement. I unhesitatingly say that if the statements and conclusions as set forth in Harper's Weekly are true, then the duty of the Attorney General is plain and he should proceed against the du Pont Company in accordance with Harper's Weekly's suggestion. On the other hand, if these two articles are made up largely of quotations deftly extracted from the public records, statements at variance with fact, and violent and astounding conclusions in no manner justified, but prepared and printed with malicious intent, then the duty of the Attorney General is equally plain, and those responsible for the printing and circulation of these articles should be called upon to answer."

Officers of the Fourth Brigade of the U.S. Army at Texas City, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, are now engaged in working out a map problem involving an attack upon the entrenchments recently dug on the prairie just west of Texas City. On July 20, according to the present program, the problem will be worked out on the ground with the troops of the brigade. In the previous entrenchment problem the brigade occupied the entrenchments to resist an attack. The problem now being solved from the map supposes the brigade to be the force moving against the enemy in the entrenched positions. Later in the summer there will be a night attack upon the same positions.

Secretary Daniels on July 1 sent letters of commendation to George H. Boyd, quartermaster, first class, and Augustus J. Hallberg, gunner's mate, first class, both of the Chester, for conspicuous gallantry in the operations at Vera Cruz. These names did not appear in the report of Admiral Fletcher received some time ago. The commanding officer of the Chester's report regarding these men is quoted herewith: "Owing to the Chester's close

position inshore all signals from our land forces were repeated by this vessel to the fleet anchored outside. This necessitated a great degree of watchfulness and accuracy. Boyd remained on watch on the bridge almost continuously during this time, where he was without protection from the rifle fire directed at this ship and at himself when signalling. His coolness and the excellent work performed is considered worthy of recognition. Hallberg, owing to the shortage of officers, was detailed in charge of the machine guns under the command of Lieut. George E. Lake, U.S.N., who had command of the Chester's detachment, and he is recommended by Lieutenant Lake for his excellent work and conduct ashore, also by the executive officer for his general efficiency in the performance of his duties on board ship." In addition to letters of commendation, both men have been advanced to chief petty officers.

Capt. R. L. Russell, commanding the U.S.S. South Carolina, reports from Puerto Plata at 10 p.m. June 29 as follows: "Occasional rifle shots ashore to the southward and eastward of the city throughout the day. Bordsas has new trenches about 600 yards south of Legalistas main position. Bordsas this afternoon burned his camp at foot of mountain and probably is moving in closer. Dominican gunboat Viking has joined the Jacagua here. Food is getting very scarce in the city. Rice and beans in the city nearly exhausted. None for sale in shops ashore." Capt. E. W. Eberle, commanding U.S.S. Washington, reports from Cape Haitien at 6 p.m., June 29, as follows: "Cape Haitien quiet. Occupied by government troops under Ministers of War and Interior. Very little business. Produce from country cut off by rebel bands which infest territory around Cape Haitien and eastward to Ouanaminthe on frontier. Rebel bands have made several attacks on Cape Haitien outposts. American railroad from Cape Haitien to Bahon has stopped all train service owing to interference by rebels. Dorcilien Theodore is reported killed by government troops near frontier. Visited Ministers of Interior and War to-day and they confirm report of death of Dorcilien and fifty rebels, which is considered important government victory. President Zamor is reported marching against rebels. Found here one German cruiser."

A Washington despatch to the New York Sun, speaking of the wine mess order, which went into effect on Wednesday of this week, says: "It's a poor Navy Department order, however, that brings nobody good, and the Army and Navy clubs in the large coast cities have profited by this one. Most of the stores of wines on board the ships have been sent to the officers' clubs in anticipation of the order going into effect. The officers of the gunboat Dolphin, formerly the yacht of the Secretary of the Navy, which has been docked at the Washington Navy Yard for several days, disposed of most of their store of wines to their friends before the ship sailed for Hampton Roads with the body of Señor Rojas, the late Venezuelan Minister to the United States. The order will not be strictly enforced for the ships now in Mexican waters. The Secretary realizes that the officers have no way of disposing of their stock of beverages there unless it is dumped over the side, and even Secretary Daniels sees the folly of such a course. A reasonable interpretation of the order will be made in the case of these ships."

In the judgment of the German marine annual Nauticus the development of the U.S. Navy has been hampered by lack of a definite program and by party politics. As a result, questions of national defense which should be outside of parliamentary contentions have been drawn into party politics. The opportunities for advancement of young officers in the American Navy, Nauticus says, have been made so unpromising by these circumstances that "an entire change in personnel appears unavoidable." The Mexican troubles, too, in the opinion of the editors, have interfered with the proper training of both officers and men of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. With regard to Germany's own marine the annual says that the last year has been most favorable for its development, and that when the Panama Canal is opened Germany will be ready to take full advantage of it without any subsidies, while French and Italian ship owners believe they will not be able to use the canal without subsidies.

The Pope received in the Consistory Hall of the Vatican at Rome on July 1 a large number of midshipmen, twenty-five officers and fifty seamen from the U.S.S. Missouri, Idaho and Illinois, at Naples. They were presented by the vice rector of the American College in Rome. The Pontiff imparted to them the apostolic benediction. The officers were afterward received by Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State. Several of the officers of the Missouri, Idaho and Illinois ascended Mount Vesuvius July 1, accompanied by guides. They made the descent into the crater, but were soon forced to return to the open again on account of sulphurous vapors.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., assumed command of the Eastern Department on July 1, and took up the routine work of inspecting the troops under his command. This was done in accordance with S.O. No. 87, April 14, 1914, Par. 1. Before going to New York General Wood will inspect the Washington Barracks, Fort Hunt, Fort Washington, Fort Monroe. After spending a short time at New York General Wood will go to Toboyhanna, Pa., to witness the work at the Field Artillery School.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, has issued under date of June 15, 1914, complete suggestions for the mobilization of Volunteers, as the suggestions for the mobilization of the Organized Militia issued by General Mills April 22, 1914, merely cover the mobilization of that force in case it is called into the Federal service as "Organized Militia."

Twenty-seven new cadets admitted to the U.S. Military Academy on July 1 brought the new "plebe" class to 203 members. Fifteen cadets have been discharged as a result of the June examinations, and the total number now at the Academy is 663, the largest corps in the history of the institution.

Pending further developments, President Wilson will take no action in the strike situation at Butte, Mont. Federal troops will not for the present be moved from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Missoula.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

By the retirements resulting from the report of the Navy "Plucking Board," announced on another page, the following officers stand at the head of their respective grades: Comdr. Charles F. Hughes, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas T. Craven, Lieut. Harry A. Baldrige and Lieut. (J.G.) Irving H. Mayfield.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was on June 26 placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service. He has been on duty at Manila, and was ordered to his home. Colonel Winston was born in Illinois July 15, 1865, the son of Capt. Thomas Winston, assistant surgeon, 92d Ill. Volunteers, and major and surgeon, 149th Ill. Volunteers, Civil War. He was appointed a cadet at West Point July 1, 1888, and was graduated and promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 12, 1890. He was promoted second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, in 1891; first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, in 1898; captain, Artillery Corps, in 1901; major, 1908, and lieutenant colonel in 1913. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1901, and a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense, class of 1903. He has served as editor of Artillery Notes and Memoranda, and as editor of the Journal of U.S. Artillery.

By the retirement of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Capt. Harry L. Steele is promoted major. No first lieutenant is promoted to captaincy, but Capt. Lucian B. Moody, C.A.C., detached from the Ordnance Department on June 19, is absorbed.

Med. Dir. Eugene P. Stone, U.S.N., was retired June 24, 1914, for physical disability in the line of duty. He was born in Massachusetts April 5, 1861, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1884. He served as house officer of the Boston City Hospital, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon Aug. 6, 1886. Up to Jan. 1 last Medical Director Stone had had a total of close on twelve years' sea service and over fourteen years of shore duty. His service afloat included duty in the old New Hampshire at Newport, in the *Bache* of the Coast Survey, and in the old *Pensacola*, *Richmond*, *Minnesota*, *Independence*, *Wabash* and in the *Pinta* up in Alaska. He also served in the *Indiana* and *Dolphin* and other vessels of the modern Navy, and at various shore stations on the East and West coasts. He has been under treatment at the naval hospital at New York for some time. He reached the grade of medical director with rank of captain Jan. 22, 1913.

The retirement of Med. Dir. Eugene P. Stone, U.S.N., will promote Med. Insp. E. R. Stitt to medical director, Surg. Charles M. De Valin to medical inspector, and P.A. Surg. F. G. Abeken to surgeon.

The promotions resulting from the retirement of Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Brooks, U.S.N., will be Lieut. Frank McCommon to commander, Lieut. (J.G.) James J. Manning to lieutenant.

The retirement of Lieut. James A. Campbell jr., U.S.N., will promote Lieut. (J.G.) R. E. Hughes to lieutenant.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Swartzell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. F. Swartzell, and Ensign Charles C. Davis, U.S.N., took place in Washington, D.C., June 27, 1914, at Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lucius Clark, and the bride was given away by her father. Miss Constance Gray was the maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Miss Kathryn Becker, Miss Betty Brown, Miss Susan Dessez and Miss Romona Crampton. The bride's gown was a lovely one of white satin and point lace, and she wore a tulle veil held with a wreath of orange blossoms. Ensign John J. Saxer, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers included Ensign J. H. S. Dessez, Ensign Monroe Kelly, Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., and Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, U.S.A., and Mr. John Swartzell and Mr. Henry Swartzell. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents for the relatives and house guests.

One of the brilliant weddings of the season at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., was that of Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Ramona McCudden, daughter of Mrs. James H. McCudden. The event took place June 24, 1914, at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, the ceremony being read by the Rev. Father Frederick Clyne, O.P., formerly of St. Vincent's Church, in the presence of several hundred guests. Pale pink and blue was worn by the bride's attendants, while the chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion with quantities of blossoms, in which the pink shades prevailed. The wedding music was played by the Mare Island station orchestra. The ushers were Lieuts. Irving H. Mayfield, William R. Munroe, Leo F. Welch, Kenneth Heron and P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz, all of the Navy; Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, of the Marine Corps, and Dr. Russell R. Heim, a brother of the groom. The best man was Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith. The bridesmaids were Miss Betty Funston, of San Francisco; Miss Miriam Harrier, of Palo Alto; Miss Ruth Brownlie, of Vallejo, and Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Dorothy Bennett and Miss Janet Crose, of Mare Island. The matron of honor was Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, and the maid of honor was Miss Florence Orr, of San Francisco. Miss McCudden was given away by her uncle, Edward H. Lohmann, of Oakland, and was gown in ivory white satin, trimmed in tulle, and made with long court train reaching from the shoulders. Her veil was held in place with the conventional orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids reached almost to the ground. A reception at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., followed the ceremony. Lieutenant Heim and his bride left for a trip in the *Yellowstone* and *Canada*. The brides' going away gown was a chic blue serge, made with long tulle effect, with which she wore a black and white French sailor.

Lieut. John M. Smeallie, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Clark, the only daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, were married in New York city June 29, 1914, in the Church of the Puritans, 130th street and Fifth avenue. The church was massed with palms and ferns at the altar and a choir of twelve professional singers sang the "Lohengrin" wedding music. Mrs. Cora Mason Dillabaugh, the soloist of Dr. Jowett's church, sang, "Oh, Promise Me," and other selections while the guests were being seated, and the recessional was the Swedish wedding march. The bride was given in marriage by her eldest brother, Clarence E. Clark, as her father performed the wedding ceremony. She wore a white charmeuse gown with a long chiffon tunic banded at the bottom with satin. It had a short

tunic of duchess lace, and the low-necked, short-sleeved corsage was of chiffon and lace. The court train was satin, and over it fell a very full and long tulle veil. The bride's auburn hair was done low, and a ruche of tulle and orange blossoms, with lace over the ears, formed a wreath, from which the veil fell over the gown, the top of the coiffure being left uncovered. She carried lilies of the valley. The gowns of the attendants were in gold and blue, carrying out the naval color scheme. The first matron of honor was Mrs. Charles D. Brackinridge, of New York. The second matron of honor was Mrs. Philip M. Harder, of Philmont, N.Y. The two bridesmaids were the Misses Laura M. Harder and Anita H. Silcox, wearing gold colored charmeuse. Lieutenant Smeallie's best man was Lieut. Alfred W. Atkins, U.S.N., and the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Lieut. W. R. Furlong, C. W. Nimitz and H. G. Bowen, Ensign E. B. Nixon and Lieut. H. L. Irwin, all U.S.N. The bride's brother, Donald Clark, and the bridegroom's brother, Morgan Smeallie, were also ushers. Lieutenant Smeallie is attached to the New York Navy Yard. A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony.

Miss Alice Edith Ducat, daughter of the late Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A., was married May 28, 1914, at St. Peter's Church, Heshwall, England, to Mr. George A. Leadley-Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leadley-Brown, of Dawstone.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lincoln, of Marion, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Frances, to Lieut. Glenn P. Anderson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place early in August.

The marriage was announced by Commodore J. E. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven, of Annapolis, Md., of their daughter, Elizabeth Elwell, to Ensign Robert Scott Wyman, U.S.N. The young couple had expected to be married in the fall, but decided that the movement of ships was uncertain, and being sure of a few weeks together now they would be married very quietly at once. The ceremony took place at St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, R.I., where Commodore and Mrs. Craven have their summer home, and was performed by Rev. C. D. Burrows, rector of the church, on Thursday, June 18. The best man was the groom's brother, Mr. Louis D. Wyman, and there were no other attendants. Those present at the wedding were Mrs. Wyman, of Boston, mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson and Master Alden Sampson, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Commodore and Mrs. Craven, Ensign Francis S. Craven, U.S.N., and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Barnard, of Rochester, N.Y., grandparents of the bride.

A very pretty home military wedding took place June 24, 1914 at Okmulgee, Okla., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ernest Dixon, when their daughter, Miss Mary Lorene Dixon, became the bride of Lieut. Leland Harold Stanford, U.S.A., a graduate of West Point, class of 1914, and son of Hon. and Mrs. H. E. P. Stanford. Rev. R. W. Clymer performed the ceremony. The party was led by Miss Edith Viersen, and accompanied by Lieut. J. L. Bradley, U.S.A. The matron of honor was Mrs. James L. Panoast, accompanied by Lieut. Frederick W. Herman, U.S.A., as best man. Immediately preceding the bride was little Terrell Dixon as ring bearer, carefully carrying a lily which enclosed the precious circlet. Then followed the bride, charmingly dainty in brocaded crepe meteor with silk shadow lace en train, with chiffon veil fastened with lilies of the valley, and carrying a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. A program of wedding music was most enjoyably rendered. After the wedding ceremony the best man and attendant drew their sabers and formed an arch through which the bride and groom passed, standing in line under the chandelier for congratulations. After congratulations the bridal party repaired to the porch, where the men formed an arch with their sabers, and with raised punch glasses held high the best man gave a toast to the bride, who stood beneath the sabers, then all threw their glasses over their shoulders, smashing them on the floor, thereby welcoming the bride into the Army, which closed the military ceremonial. The groom presented his bride with a beautiful diamond lavaliere and the groomsmen with diamond scarf pins. The bride's gifts to her attendants were handsome pearl necklaces. The home was arranged in red and white roses, with smilax and different greenery. An ice course was served as refreshments, the bride cutting the cake with a saber. The punch bowl was presided over by the Misses Beulah Cary and Helen Dixon.

Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Carter were married at Danville, Va., June 4, 1914.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Layman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Layman, of Indianapolis, to P.A. Surg. Robert Cathcart Ransdell, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. *Mayflower*. Dr. Ransdell is a native of Washington, D.C., and a son of the late Col. Daniel M. Ransdell, who was sergeant-at-arms of the U.S. Senate. Mrs. Layman and Miss Layman are stopping at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The wedding will take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, on July 15.

One of the largest and most brilliant weddings of the season at Portland, Ore., was that on June 25, 1914, at the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, when Lieut. Avery J. French, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Wyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wyer, were married. Rev. Frank L. Vernon officiating. The interior of the church was exquisitely decorated in green and white. Many masses of the hydrangeas were about the altar, and clusters of them were tied at the pews, which were roped off with white satin ribbon. Appropriate wedding music was rendered. The ushers were Lieuts. Alden G. Strong, R. T. Pendleton, George R. Meyer, John A. Hoag, F. T. Armstrong and S. W. Fitzgerald, U.S.A. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Leontine Elwell, Miss Ethel Maitland Jones and Miss Margaret Wyer Starbird, all gowned alike in yellow crepe meteor, trimmed with chiffon and gold beads. The bridesmaids' bouquets were of yellow marguerites and bachelor's buttons. The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Payson, was gown in pale green crepe meteor, en train, and trimmed with silver, and she carried red roses. Following came the bride, gown in white crepe meteor trimmed with princess lace, the veil being thrown back from the face and caught with orange blossoms. The gown was made with court train, and the long veil fell to the end of the train, being held there with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms. The best man was Lieut. Paul W. Evans, U.S.A. Following the impressive ceremony the ushers crossed their swords, forming an arch through which the bridal party passed as they turned to leave the church. A reception was held from eight to ten at the home of the bride's parents on West street. The decorations here were in green and white, except the dining room, which was in yellow. Lieut. and Mrs. French were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Wyer and Lieutenant French's mother, Mrs. W. B. French. Mrs. Wyer's gown was of brocaded silver and blue, with touches of rare

Spanish lace, and she carried pink roses. Mrs. French wore a gown of white crepe meteor and black lace and tulle. The receiving party stood in front of a bower of white roses and southern smilax, and the mantels and other points of vantage were decorated with white roses and southern smilax. Lieut. and Mrs. French left for their trip, the bride traveling in a brown silk suit and hat to match. On their return they will reside at Fort McKinley, Me.

Major and Mrs. Edgar Walker announce the marriage of their daughter, Sarah Broome, to Mr. Henry Forrest Dutton, jr., on Monday, June 15, 1914, at the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, in the city of New York. They will be at home after Nov. 15 at Gainesville, Fla.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Isaac T. Van Patten, brother of P.A. Paymr. Elsworth H. Van Patten, U.S.N., to Miss Lucelia McLain Long.

Mrs. Traber Norman, widow of Captain Norman, U.S.A., has recently announced the engagement of her daughter, Nettie Adah Norman, to Lieut. Herbert A. Wadsworth, U.S.A. The marriage will take place in the near future.

Miss Rose Mary Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bradford, was married in Washington, D.C., June 30, 1914, to Lieut. Clarence Alvin Richards, U.S.N., in St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith. Mrs. John Dunlop attended the bride, and Mr. John T. Richards, of Tulsa, Okla., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, of the Naval Academy, and Lieuts. Andrew C. Picken, Leigh Noyes and Douglas L. Howard, all of the Navy. The bride walked alone to the altar. She wore a lovely gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace and tulle. Her tulle veil fell from a lace cap and wreath of orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was of gardenias and lilies of the valley. She also wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond bar pin. Mrs. John Dunlop was the bride's only attendant, and her gown was of white lace with a girdle of pink satin. A charming garden hat trimmed with pink roses and a shower bouquet of pink roses and maidenhair fern completed her costume. A reception followed at the Washington Club, when the newly married couple were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Bradford, the bride's mother, who wore a handsome gown of gray crepe de Chine and a hat trimmed with lilacs. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Richards, of Tulsa, Okla., parents of the bridegroom, also assisted in receiving. Later Lieutenant Richards and his bride left for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a smart suit of mustard-color serge combined with black taffeta and Roman striped silk and a small black hat. Some of those at the church and reception were Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon, Gen. and Mrs. George F. Eliot and their daughter, Mrs. Reisinger, Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, Paymr. and Mrs. Cowie, Dr. and Mrs. Nash and Miss Nash, Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey and Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams, Mrs. Charles Frailey, Mrs. Constantine Chase, Mrs. Robert Ralston, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodson, the Misses Goodwin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Andrews, Mrs. Walter McLean, Mrs. and Miss Fechteler, Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, Miss Natalie Driggs, Mr. C. A. Washington and Paymr. and Mrs. S. L. Heap.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. John Symington, 1st U.S. Cav., died at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 28, 1914. He was born in New Mexico Dec. 5, 1876, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1901, being assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21, 1906.

Major William Thomas Mynotte, N.G.N.Y., retired, died at his home, 1091 Sterling place, Brooklyn, N.Y., after an illness of about six months. Major Mynotte was retired from the 23d Regiment Oct. 28, 1913, after about twenty-five years of service. He was in his forty-ninth year. His wife, Mary Louisa Mynotte, survives him.

The very sad and untimely death of Mr. Homer W. Green, of Cherokee, Iowa, and a brother of Lieut. Joseph A. Green, Coast Art., U.S.A., is announced. He accidentally met his death in his office in Cherokee, Iowa, on June 20, 1914. Mr. Green was educated at Beloit, Wis., and at the law school of the State University of Iowa, and was admitted to practice in June, 1913. At the time of his death he was twenty-three years of age, with every prospect of a brilliant career in his chosen profession. Mr. Green accidentally shot himself with an automatic Colt revolver. The bullet entered just below his heart, and passed through the body, causing death in less than twenty minutes after the shot was fired. Mr. Green was very fond of hunting and was a great hand to possess and tinker with firearms. The revolver mentioned had been taken downtown with a view of selling it to the deputy sheriff.

Mrs. Anna Morgan Starr Newton, eighty-three years old, widow of Major Gen. John Newton, U.S.A., died in her home at Rossleigh Court, 1 West Eighty-fifth street, New York city, June 28, 1914, from pneumonia. Mrs. Newton was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of Mayflower fame, and for many years her family occupied a prominent position in Connecticut. Mrs. Newton was the daughter of Jonathan Starr and Catherine Sythoff. Her father was a descendant of Jonathan Starr, who married a daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen. Mrs. Newton leaves a daughter, Miss Mary Newton, and four sons, John T., Thomas, Victory and Virginius.

Mrs. Lydia Spencer Lane, widow of Lieut. Col. William Bartlett Lane, U.S.A., retired, daughter of the late Major George Blaney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, died at Fort Riley, Kas., June 27, 1914, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. R. E. de R. Hoyle. Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. C. H. Cloud, father of Capt. Marshall M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired, died at Mayberry, Va., April 20, 1914, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Martin Smith, of Leavenworth, Kas., grandfather of Mrs. James W. Peyton, wife of Lieutenant Peyton, 13th U.S. Inf., now stationed in Manila, died in Kansas City at a hospital June 22, 1914, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Smith was a prominent business man of Leavenworth.

Mrs. Nora J. Stevens, mother of Mrs. McLemore, wife of Major Albert Sydney McLemore, died at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1914.

Mr. William G. Fulton, father of Lieut. William S. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Natchez, Miss., June 29, 1914, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Fulton was a member of J. E. B. Stuart's Cavalry in the Confederate Army, and served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia, from the first battle of Manassas to



the surrender of Johnston at Greenborough, N.C. He was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam. After the war and until his death he engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana. He was a native of Natchez, Miss.

Mr. William O. Roesch, father of Ensign Herbert O. Roesch, U.S.N., died at Pendleton, Ore., June 8, 1914.

Judge William C. Johns, of the Circuit Court of Illinois, died suddenly on June 25, 1914, while in San Francisco. Judge Johns's sister is the wife of Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N. A nephew is Lieut. Charles J. Moore, U.S.N., and a niece is married to Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham, U.S.N. Judge Johns served in the Army during the period of the 100-day regiments. He graduated from Ann Arbor law school in 1868. He was an able lawyer and an eminent jurist, who served faithfully his country and its people. His mother, Mrs. Jane Johns, survives him.

#### DEATH OF COLONEL WHISTLER.

Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Pensacola, Fla., June 25, 1914, we briefly noted in our last issue, was known as a very distinguished officer and courteous Christian gentleman. Like many other deserving officers, however, he never received the rank which his services merited. The family of Colonel Whistler have served as commissioned officers from father to son for 120 years, with honor to themselves and credit to their country, but Colonel Whistler is the last. The great-grandfather, Major John Whistler, was commissioned in the levies in 1791, and his commission in the Regular Army as ensign, 1st Infantry, was dated April 11, 1792. A son, Col. William Whistler, entered the Service as second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, June 8, 1801; was retired as colonel of the 4th Infantry Oct. 9, 1861, and died Dec. 4, 1863. His son, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, father of the late Col. G. N. Whistler, entered the Service as a commissioned officer July 1, 1864; was retired as colonel of the 15th Infantry Oct. 19, 1886, and died April 20, 1899. Col. G. N. Whistler was born in New York Aug. 10, 1847, and was commissioned second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, Oct. 9, 1867. He was retired for age Aug. 10, 1911, after forty-four years of active service. Prior to being commissioned he had some active service on his father's staff during the Civil War, but as, unfortunately, this service is not of record, it did not help him to obtain an advanced grade upon his retirement. Colonel Whistler suffered more from the inequalities of regimental promotion than any other officer on the active list at the time of his retirement. He did not receive his captaincy until March 8, 1898, having served over thirty years as a lieutenant. This long and discouraging service as a subaltern was never permitted, however, to dampen his zeal or curtail his energy. He was always at work upon something that would benefit the Service or applying his wonderful mind and great ability to the development of his chosen branch, the Artillery. In 1878 he became greatly interested in rifle practice, and the next year he won the military championship of the United States. From this he was led to the study of wind effect upon projectiles, and he published the first scientific article upon that subject in this country. He obtained permission from the Secretary of War to fire 100 rounds from the 8-inch converted rifle to test his theories. The result of this test was the publication of his "Tables of Graphic Fire," which is the basis of all of the computing devices used to-day in fire control. During his experiments with the 8-inch converted rifle he discovered the chief sources of error in artillery practice, especially the error due to varying density of loading.

After the Spanish-American War, the new Artillery Drill Regulations having been published, he again took up the subject of fire control for modern guns, and his pamphlet, generally known as the "Pink Pamphlet" (published by the War Department), setting forth the system of fire control used at Fort Wadsworth, was for some time the only authorized publication on this subject outside of the Drill Regulations. He, together with Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, developed what was called the Wadsworth system. By special authority of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Artillery he installed and tested this system in the Artillery District of Pensacola in 1902-3. This test, known as the Whistler fire control test, was witnessed by the commanding general of the Army, the Chief of Artillery and many other prominent Army officers, and was another big step forward in the development of the Coast Artillery.

In the midst of his other work he found time to take up the study of explosives and electricity. He was closely connected with the development of smokeless powder in our Service, and for many years was the consulting expert of leading powder manufacturers. Although the development of electricity as applied to coast defense came somewhat late in his busy career, he found no difficulty in making himself exceedingly proficient therein.

The many articles and pamphlets that Colonel Whistler has published from time to time, and especially his "Battle Tactics of Coast Artillery," have materially added to the literature of the service of Coast Artillery, and have been instrumental in the development thereof. It is impossible to-day to go into any position-finding station without finding the result of his labors. Among the numerous apparatus that he has devised are the following:

1. The original Whistler plotting board, without the gun arm. The second plotting board had the gun arm without the adjustments for reading corrected range and azimuth, which were afterward devised by Major Hearn.
2. Whistler-Hearn plotting board; 3. gun deflection board (amplification of Lundeen's travel board); 4. mortar deflection board and mortar azimuth index; 5. the aeroscope; 6. range board (modification of the Pratt range board, which was based on Whistler's graphic method); 7. the system of reference numbers; 8. wind vane; 9. automatic anchor used in submarine mine work; 10. fuse can (which he was instrumental in developing in its present form).

Colonel Whistler was the originator of the idea of organizing the Militia into a coast defense reserve, and in the early 80's he published an article in the Military Service Institute Journal advocating the same. The proposition was well received by the Militia, and resulted in the 12th Regiment, National Guard of New York, going into camp for a week's service at the guns at Fort Wadsworth, where Lieutenant Whistler was then stationed. From that time he was a strong advocate of the union of the Militia and the Regular Army, especially the Coast Artillery branch thereof, into a national force. His successful work with the National Guard of Connecticut in 1906, in the Artillery District of New London; with the National Guard of New York in 1907 and 1908, in the Artillery District of Eastern New York, and with the National Guard of Washington in 1909 and 1910, in the Artillery District of Puget Sound, are matters of record in the War Department. Colonel Whistler was a member of the Army and Navy Club of

New York, and took great interest in promoting its success.

#### PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1404.)

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has arrived at Petersham, N.H., from Pittsfield, Mass.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William G. Buehler will spend part of the summer at Virginia Hot Springs.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sebree will sail for England on the S.S. Kronland July 4.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Chase and Miss Dorothy Chase will spend the summer at Woodberry Forest, Va.

Paymaster General and Mrs. McGowan, U.S.N., and Miss McGowan left Washington, D.C., last week, for a trip to Maine.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell and Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., opened their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., on June 25.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash and Miss Caroline Nash will leave Washington on July 15 for the Hotel Chelsea, Chelsea, N.J.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., reported at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., June 29, upon his return from Vera Cruz.

Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., was operated upon in Washington on June 29, and is reported to be doing very well.

Mrs. Ezra Gould, of Washington, is spending the summer with her parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, at their home in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Wilson are spending the summer at Chelsea, N.J., where they have a cottage for the season.

Lieut. Col. George Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have closed their residence, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., and are at the St. Clare, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have recently returned to Newport, R.I., from a trip to China, where they were guests while in Pekin of Mrs. Norman's brother, Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, who have returned to Washington from West Point, will go to the North Shore in August, where their two sons, who recently graduated from the U.S.M.A., will join them.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, 19th U.S. Inf., has reported at the War Department to serve a detail in the office of The Adjutant General. He has just returned from Vera Cruz, where he served with his regiment.

Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff and children left Washington on July 3 for Ocean City, Md. Brig. Gen. Henry W. Hubbell, U.S.A., Mrs. Hubbell and Miss Edith Hubbell will spend part of the summer with them there.

Dr. and Mrs. John Dunlop were hosts at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on June 27, in honor of Miss Rose Bradford and Lieut. Clarence Alvin Richards, U.S.N., whose marriage took place in Washington on June 30.

Capt. George S. Goodale, U.S.A., has been relieved from duty as acting adjutant of the 2d Division, U.S.A., at Texas City, Texas, and has resumed his command with the 23d Infantry. Capt. Charles H. Briggs, aid to Major General Bell, has been detailed as acting adjutant.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford, widow of Gen. Joseph Tilford, has left Washington for her summer home, Tilford Lodge, at Fishers Island, N.Y., accompanied by Mrs. Cameron, wife of Col. George H. Cameron, and daughters, Misses Nina and Margaret, who later in the season will leave for West Point.

Comdr. W. M. Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin have closed their home on Beacon street, Boston, and with Miss Annie and Mr. Harrison Irwin go to Osterville, Mass., for the summer. Miss Mary R. Irwin, who has been abroad since last September, will join them the last of July.

Aboard the S.S. San Jacinto, at sea, New York to Galveston, June 25, appeared a "Marconi Wireless" bulletin of ship and shore news. Among personal items appear the following: "Lieutenant Prince—in charge of 153 recruits; personally a charming officer, and officially a success." "Mrs. J. M. Burroughs—the charming chaperon and the inspiration of many a good time."

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., arrived at New York city on the U.S.S. Mayflower July 1 from Washington, and went to Manhattan Beach, where he will make a stay for a while at the Oriental Hotel. Accompanying the Admiral were, besides Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent, of the General Board, and Dr. Archibald M. Fauntleroy, surgeon of the Naval Hospital and the Naval Medical School.

Miss Alice Sigworth, daughter of the late Capt. John M. Sigworth, U.S.A., is the youngest member of the graduating class, 1914, Indiana Normal School, Indiana, Pa. Miss Sigworth will enter the junior class at Emerson College, Boston, in September. She and her mother, Mrs. John M. Sigworth, leave for Boston July 1, and their address for the present will be care of Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton street, Boston, Mass.

No officers' mess perhaps has every given birth to a more interesting institution than the mess at Governors Island, N.Y., out of which has grown the Governors Island Club which now has a membership of forty-three active members, 294 non-active members and twenty associate members. The honorary membership thus far is limited to one, Mr. E. Raymond Bossange. The date of the founding of this club is lost in the mist of the past but, according to the printed booklet of the club for 1914 just issued, it appears reasonably certain that the club was an outgrowth of the mess. The first records of the club that are on file deal with the proceedings of a meeting held Feb. 3, 1881. The club at that time had a membership of thirty-one with Gen. James B. Fry as the president, and Cols. John Mendenhall and Thos. G. Taylor as vice presidents. The treasurer was Col. Charles T. Larned and the secretary, Lieut. John L. Chamberlain. The succeeding presidents, as far as the records have been preserved, have been Col. H. O. S. Heistand, 1904; Col. Frederick A. Smith, 1905; Major Gen. James F. Wade, 1906; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, 1907-9; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, 1909-10; Col. Robert K. Bailey, 1911; Col. Stephen C. Mills and Col. George R. Cecil, 1912; Col. William A. Mann and Col. William M. Black, 1913. The present president is Col. John H. Bellinger, with Major Gordon G. Heiner as first vice president; Capt. Briant H. Wells, second vice president; Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, secretary and treasurer, and Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner as assistant secretary and treasurer. Any officer of the Army or Marine Corps may become a member of this club on the payment of an initiation fee of five dollars. The monthly dues are two dollars.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant is registered at the Hotel Powhattan, Washington, D.C., for a brief stay.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., arrived at their summer home at Greenport, Long Island, this week.

A daughter, Aileen Worthington, was born to the wife of Capt. J. A. Worthington, U.S.M.C., at Harrison, Ark., June 26, 1914.

A daughter, Mary Sylvester Clinton, was born to the wife of Capt. Thomas Micks Clinton, U.S.M.C., at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Wilhelm announce the birth of a son, Julian Augustus, at Good Samaritan Hospital, Sandusky, Ohio, on June 26, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen, of Washington, are recent additions to the summer Navy colony at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Porter, U.S.A., and the Misses Porter are occupying their residence at Bar Harbor, Me., this season.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat has closed her apartment in Washington and will be at No. 1 West Eighty-first street, New York, for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Lewellen Wigmore, widow of Captain Wigmore, U.S.A., is in Washington for a brief stay, where she has selected an apartment at the Dresden for next winter.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, who will spend most of the summer in Washington, have as their guests their daughter, Mrs. William D. Wrightson, and her little daughter.

The following parties stopped at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week: Col. G. L. Brown, Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter and Mrs. Ruttencutter and Col. Lea Feibiger, all U.S.A.

Mrs. George H. Cameron, wife of Major Cameron, U.S.A., and Miss Nina Cameron left Washington, D.C., on June 3, for Fishers Island, N.Y. Miss Cameron will go to West Point for a visit in August.

Col. and Mrs. J. L. Clem, U.S.A., and their young daughter, Elizabeth, go to San Antonio, Texas, for a two months' visit to Mrs. Clem's father, Mr. Dan Sullivan, and Colonel Clem's son, John L. Clem, Jr.

Mrs. W. B. Cowin and two children left Fort Riley, Kas., July 1, to spend the summer with Mrs. Cowin's mother, Mrs. N. P. Phister, at her home in Inglewood, Cal. Captain Cowin is on temporary duty at El Paso, Texas.

Secretary Daniels will attend the centennial celebration of the battle of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, Sept. 8 and 9. On the first day Mr. Daniels will speak on the Vermont side of the lake, and at Plattsburg the next day.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy and Miss Angelica Remy closed their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, on June 30, and went to Jamestown, R.I., where they will spend the season at the Gardner House.

Gen. Sumner Lincoln and his niece, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, have taken a bungalow at 1111 North St. Vrain street, El Paso, Texas, to be near Captain Richardson, who is the surgeon with the 16th Infantry, in camp on the border.

Ensign Harold J. Nelson, U.S.N., who has been passing several weeks with his parents at their summer home at Lake Melissa, Minn., is now the guest of Commodore and Mrs. Hogg for several days. Ensign Nelson is attached to the U.S.S. Delaware.

The Washington Post for June 28 published the picture of Mrs. John Gaylord Church, wife of Lieutenant Commander Church, U.S.N., who has recently been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William C. Cronan in Washington, and was extensively entertained during her stay in that city.

Colonel Menoher, Mrs. Menoher and their children arrived in San Francisco on the transport Sheridan on June 15 from Honolulu, after four years in the Philippines and Honolulu, and are the guests of Mrs. Menoher's father, Chaplain W. H. Pearson, 67 Cumberland avenue, Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener is passing the summer season with her little daughters at their beautiful ranch on the Columbus River, Oregon. Colonel Gardener remains for the present at the Mallory, Portland, Ore., where he is interested in the completion of their city home on Sherwood Drive.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and her two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Taylor's sister, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., at Liberty, N.Y., will leave there on July 9 for Rye Beach, N.H., where Lieutenant Colonel Taylor will join them later.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were hosts at a large reception in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher on Thursday, July 2, at their suburban residence, "Single Oak," near Washington. Refreshments were served on the lawn. Their guests included representatives from Cabinet, Congressional and Army and Navy circles.

Mrs. Wiley, wife of Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, U.S.A., is a guest of his sister, Mrs. White, of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and was the guest of honor at an elaborate luncheon of twelve covers given by Mrs. De Loffre on June 25. Others present were Mesdames Faison, Stevens, White, McDowell, Whiting, Rutherford, Sutherland, Nixon, Partello and O'Brien, of Troy, N.Y.

The automobile of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., was stolen from his garage at Chevy Chase, Md., June 20. Word was received at police headquarters June 29 that the car had been found in a garage at Olean, N.Y. The car was left at the garage by two young men, the police were told, and it was not until the Olean police received a descriptive circular that they knew of the identity of the vehicle.

Walter Donahue, U.S.M.A., class of 1906, and formerly of the Coast Artillery Corps, has petitioned the courts of Ohio to set aside the name given him on adoption by his uncle, the late James Donahue, and to be granted legal title to that of his father, the late Archibald Stuart, who during the Civil War was first lieutenant and aid to Major General Leggett, division commander, Army of Tennessee. He will henceforth be known as W. Donahue Stuart. Mr. Stuart has taken an apartment at 450 Madison avenue, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Huntington Woodman and their two daughters, the Misses Jocelyn and Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., opened their cottage, "The Mainstay," at Bailey Island, Me., on June 16 last. They have visiting them Major and Mrs. George Oscar Cress, 8th U.S. Cav., Miss Cornelia Van Ness Cress and Lieut. James B. Cress, of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Major and Mrs. Cress have recently come from Camp Stotsenburg, in the Philippines, to attend the graduation exercises at West Point, Lieutenant Cress being a member of the graduating class. Mr. Woodman's yacht, the yawl Winjoy, has been put in commission for the summer season.



Walker Gibson, who entered the Military Academy July 1, is the grandson of Gen. H. Gates Gibson, and is the fifth representative of his race to enter that institution.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on June 27. Among the guests were Mrs. William L. Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Pryor, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Thomas, daughter of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N.; Miss Durell, daughter of Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., and Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Dir. Albert McCormick, U.S.N.

A part of the acreage in Logan Heights addition, El Paso, Texas, was sold last week to an El Paso realty firm for \$40,000. The property adjoins the post reservation of Fort Bliss on the north, and was the home of the late Major Thomas H. Logan and family, and now belongs to his widow, the Misses Grace, Mable and Evelyn Logan and Paul and Fred Logan. The remainder of the property is laid out in city building lots, and will eventually be one of the most desirable locations for residences in the city of El Paso.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Two resignations from the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army were sent in this week—1st Lieut. James R. Campbell, to take effect Aug. 1, and 2d Lieut. David X. Shubin, to take effect Aug. 31. These resignations are the result of flattering offers that were made to both officers in civil life. They have excellent records, but had better opportunities working for a private concern than Army service offered. Lieutenant Campbell entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery from civil life Sept. 25, 1909, and is a graduate of the Michigan State Agricultural College. Lieutenant Shubin was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery from civil life Dec. 20, 1911.

The sentence of dismissal imposed by the G.C.M. in the case of Major Benjamin M. Koehler, Coast Art., U.S.A., was confirmed by President Wilson. Major Koehler was tried on charges of improper conduct. Major Koehler was graduated from West Point in 1897, being assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the 7th Infantry. In December of that year he became a second lieutenant in the 15th Infantry, transferring to the 6th Artillery in April, 1898. A month later he joined the Astor Battery in this city and went with it to the Philippines. He was appointed a captain in the 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry on July 5, 1899, and in April, 1900, became a major in that organization. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in the 4th Artillery on July 10, 1899; captain, Artillery Corps, in 1901, and major in 1911.

Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th U.S. Cav., on duty on the Texas border, with station at El Paso, was recently ordered tried by G.C.M., of which Col. George Bell, 16th Inf., is president, and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf., is judge advocate. The trial commenced June 25.

The Army transport Buford sailed June 25 from Seattle with Major McAndrew, Captains Stone, Davis, Lieutenants Hartigan, Benedict, Peyton, Davis, 143 enlisted, 14th Infantry; seven Hospital Corps, one Quartermaster Corps, Fort Seward; Lieutenant Koehler, 50 enlisted, 14th Infantry; five Hospital Corps, two Quartermaster Corps, Fort Liscum; Captain McIntyre, Lieutenants Westover, Twaddle, 98 enlisted, 14th Infantry, Captain Love, Med. Corps, six Hospital Corps, seven Quartermaster Corps, one Signal Corps, Fort Gibbon; Lieutenants Jepson, Rentfro, 50 enlisted, 14th Infantry, six Hospital Corps, nine Quartermaster Corps, Fort St. Michael; Captain Martin, Lieutenant Perrine, 75 enlisted, 14th Infantry, Captain Sharpe, Med. Corps, four Hospital Corps, seven Quartermaster Corps, Fort Davis.

A military tournament to be participated in by the 2d Division, U.S.A., at Texas City, Texas, in connection with annual cotton carnival at Galveston, promises to be one of the star events. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the 2d Division, has given his consent to the plan of allowing troops to participate. Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d U.S. Inf., has been selected as director with full authority to proceed with the work of organizing committees and arranging a program of events. Major Hagadorn has announced as his staff Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., and Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav.

The 24th Recruit Company Band, G.S.I., Fort Logan, Colo., has issued a very neat souvenir program (theater style) of its summer concert season, which opens July 1 and ends Aug. 31. There are fourteen musical menus of six courses each in July and twelve in August, and the selections cover a wide range of classic and popular music. The post printer, J. V. Langhorne, and his assistant, W. M. Clarkson, are entitled to credit for a printed product pleasing to the eye.

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the allowance of one cord of wood for three rooms is not increased by the joint occupation of the rooms by two officers, each of whom is to be paid one-half of the allowance of \$4.

In the case of Private Knapp, U.S.M.C., from whose pay was deducted \$2 more than the sentence of the G.C.M. allowed, the Comptroller calls attention to the well established principle that such an error does not vitiate a sentence, it being enforceable to the extent of its legality.

The Comptroller sustains the action of the Auditor in checking against Pay Insp. M. M. Ramsay, U.S.N., \$1,055.20 for payments to officers at the Naval Academy for commutation of quarters when public quarters were available.

Paymr. G. H. Douglass, U.S.N., is "advised that when a man is discharged at the expiration of his extended enlistment he is entitled to be paid travel allowance, although he may have been paid travel allowance at the time he extended his original enlistment."

Disapproving the decision of the Auditor, the Comptroller decides that Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Lackey, U.S.N., is entitled to the additional pay of \$200 per annum while serving as fleet engineer and aid to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock from May 16 to Nov. 13, 1911, inclusive.

The house of military and civilian tailors, Rice and Duval, so long and so favorably known to the Services, who are now represented by the sole surviving partner, Mr. J. H. Strahan, have opened for the convenience of their clients residing in or visiting Washington a branch office in the Westory Building, at Fourteenth and F streets, Washington, D.C.

#### RECRUITS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 23 "Observer" presents a defense of the General Recruiting Service in the acceptance of recruits of foreign birth. It is an undeniable fact that the percentage of foreigners in the Army is on the increase, and, unfortunately, these men are not of a very desirable class. They have been born and raised and received their training in patriotism in some European country, and cannot have a very deep respect for the Stars and Stripes or for the Service. Rather they join the Army because it appears to offer a life of ease and good pay.

This class of men will naturally be attracted to an occupation which is represented on the recruiting posters as consisting in standing around in full dress uniform gazing at a particularly pleasing landscape, or in riding a spirited charger nowhere in particular; or, perchance, sitting in the shade of a coconut tree, in a cool white uniform, directing with a field buzzer the operations of a distant and invisible army. In the course of an enlistment a man might by a combination of circumstances and uniforms have an opportunity to indulge in each of these occupations just as represented in the pictures, but I doubt if there is a soldier in the Army who has ever done those things so many times but that he can count them on his fingers. Duty in the Army is, instead, made up of endless rounds of cooks' police, stable police, room orderly, guard, fatigue and parades, with a generous sprinkling of various kinds of "calls." If this sad fact could be revealed to the immigrants before they are sworn in it would undoubtedly deter from joining those to whom work is particularly abhorrent, and the others it would spare the sudden shock and disappointment of discovering it after enlistment, which is too frequently followed by desertion.

The writer has seen men apply for enlistment having at their command less than a hundred words of English. They would be directed where to secure their "first papers," and upon return would be taught to sign their names in English and then sworn in. Can such a man be expected to live up to the oath? They are at heart as faithful to their native land and its ruler as if they had joined his army instead of ours. I have heard American soldiers of foreign birth, while drunk, curse America and the Yankees and praise their own emperor, king or czar. This sort of thing causes hard feeling between the Americans and the foreigners of an organization. Foreigners also get themselves generally disliked on account of their inaptitude and their tendency to "beat" various duties.

A very useful little pamphlet by Brig. Gen. Charles R. Greenleaf, entitled "An Epitome of Tripler's Manual," says: "In a population having so considerable a percentage of foreigners it is not surprising that many who are ignorant of the English language should apply for enlistment. Inexperienced recruiting officers, misled by the fine personal appearance of such men, or by testimonials as to their skill in various handicrafts, may be induced to enlist them, hoping that their defects will be overcome after association with English-speaking men. The results, however, seldom justify their expectations; the soldier soon becomes inefficient, and is finally discharged from the Service because of his inability to understand his instructions." I might add, however, that in place of discharging these men because of ignorance of the language the more recent expedient seems to be to transfer them to the Hospital Corps.

J. R. E.

#### CIVILIAN CLOTHING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been said and written about the uniform of the soldier. Many loud protests have been made by men who have been refused admittance to places of amusement, such as dance and music halls, theaters, etc., on account of their uniform. Remedies have been suggested, laws regulating places of amusement have been passed in some states which forbid them discriminating against the uniform of the Army, Navy and the National Guard, many papers, particularly the Service journals, have endeavored to create a public sentiment favorable to the uniform, but it seems as though the remedy has not been found.

Respect for the uniform by the great American public is not on the increase, and judging from what I have seen of the civilians of other countries their love for the uniform of their enlisted man is no more in evidence than that of the same element in America. I have no fault to find with this sentiment; civilians have a perfect right to their opinions, and it seems rather harsh that laws should be passed to compel respect where respect does not exist. The dislike for the uniform is deep-seated; it is with us to stay, and the passing of absurd laws will not mend matters.

Some farsighted commanding officers in the United States have best met the situation by encouraging the wearing of civilian clothing by the men under their command while on pass. This is perhaps the best solution, and the only one that is practicable at the present time.

The question arises, however, why is the wearing of civilian dress by soldiers so strictly prohibited in the Philippine Department and in China? It cannot be to prevent desertion, for the percentage of desertion in those places is much lower than in the United States. It cannot be that the civilian element in those places is so disreputable that soldiers in civil dress would "lose face" (as we say in the East) by being mistaken for civilians. It cannot be that we are compelled at all times to appear in uniform so that the native will respect us, for the native Filipino has little respect for an American be he either civilian or military. What, then, is the answer?

When the American contingent came to China in 1912 some were allowed to wear civilian dress, which made it very pleasant indeed for those who cared to get acquainted and not appear conspicuous at all times; but suddenly all was changed, uniform orders were strictly enforced. I was obliged to resign membership in a municipal library where I used to spend some hours daily, a refined place, open to civilians or soldiers in civilian dress, but barred to men in uniform. Apart from the moving picture shows, there is little left for the soldier except the saloons.

Conditions are such at this place that few men enlist, the companies are much below their authorized strength, and old comrades are leaving one by one to join regiments in the United States, where after duty is over for the day one can dress as he pleases, go where he pleases without feeling that he must at all times be

an individual set apart for a special purpose and that everyone must be made aware of the fact, and knowing that while in civilian dress he will not be greeted with the remark: "Sorry, but it is against the rules to allow men in uniform in this place," or "Soldiers in uniform will be admitted to second class seats only."

ENLISTED MAN.

Tientsin, China, May 17, 1914.

#### INFANTRY TRAINING.

Washington, D. C., July 1st, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following extracts are believed to be pertinent to a subject which has occupied considerable space in recent issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; I am quoting them not because of any especial force which they lend to the argument, but merely to show that the claim that infantry is no more capable of being improvised than other arms, is not the contention of a few officers of our own service, but is generally shared by officers of other arms of foreign nations.

"For all arms a recruit course in infantry and ceremonial drill, military discipline, and musketry is advisable. These can be carried on in a manner calculated to ensure variety and absence of monotony. When these fundamentals have been mastered, the special technical instruction of the various arms should commence, the infantry specializing on their own arm, which is just as important and requires quite as much brains and effort as any of the arms which take up subjects designated as special or technical."—Major R. Law, Commanding 34th Fortress Company (Engineers), Australia, in The Commonwealth Military Journal, April, 1914.

"On the battlefield, the artillery maneuvers or is in position; in both cases, the cannoners perform their duties under the immediate observation of their officers. The men of a battery are not isolated, which is the opposite from what happens in a troop or company. When artillery maneuvers the gun squads have only to follow their chiefs of section. When artillery is in position for firing and is preparing for or is firing, the men have only easy duties to perform."—Colonel Aubrat, French Field Artillery, "Field Service Exercises."

"The problem confronting infantry training is not that of technical instruction, but an infinitely greater and all-embracing one, and at the risk of offending and bringing on my devoted head the wrath of the officers of technical corps, I must say will require far greater attention to each and every detail."—Major C. Battye, 86th (Australian) Infantry in The Commonwealth Military Journal, 1913.

"After the 27th Regiment had occupied Akasaka Yama and the companies of the 4th Reserve battalion were distributed over various parts of the defensive line, they began to send sailors into the reserve. They were very fine men, these sailors, but where patience, forbearance, and knowledge of infantry tactics are essential they should never be sent, as they are then worse than useless."—Lieut. Gen. Tretyakov, "My Experiences at Nan Shan and Port Arthur."

Only one of the authors of the above extracts was an infantryman or of infantry origin.

G. A. LYNCH, 1st Lieut. U.S. Infantry.

#### THE ERRORS OF EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a given problem in efficiency, I believe there are so many solutions as there are persons engaged in the solving. I have never known of but two "efficiency" engineers to agree on any one point. They are both dead, and this situation absolutely precluded any further argument.

Consequently, when I begin to pick holes and flaws in the suggestion offered by "Efficiency," in your issue of June 13, 1914, I believe he will recognize and accept my action only as the esprit-du-corps.

His suggestion is good, but contains one or two serious errors: For instance, he assumes the preponderance of mind over matter too literally, by contending that a man who is disciplined and scientifically trained by one year's service in the ranks, is thereafter qualified as a trained soldier. He forgets that one of the fundamental principles of successful campaigning is endurance and, that the men who make the best soldiers, particularly in actual warfare, are those who are hardened physically to the exigencies of the field. Mr. Jeffries, of Los Angeles, Cal., unquestionably had a maximum of science and profound knowledge of the best way to do the right thing, so far as it concerned his profession; nevertheless, Mr. Johnson, now of Paris, demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Jeffries, and the disgust of everyone else, that brute strength is a factor.

I do not believe any one who has ever been through a campaign seriously believes for a minute that a one-year man under the proposed plan would give anything more than a recruit's account of himself.

"Efficiency" bases his argument upon the desirability of low production cost as worked out by large commercial houses. (In reading his article over I find myself wondering more and more if he is serious in his statements or simply having fun at the expense of whoever might take him so.) I know of no manufacturing concern in the world, and I am acquainted with a few of the large ones, who believe in training their men for short periods of service. The progressive houses are providing training schools for their men and accept their candidate as a possible permanent fixture. Inefficiency must be demonstrated in the individual case, before he is permitted to withdraw from the company's service.

This same principle should be applied to our Government service. When a man enters the ranks with the intention of benefitting by a year's schooling and then re-enters civil life, the situation cannot but become one of riotous extravagance. No man can give the best there is in him to a proposition unless he firmly believes in it, and intends that it shall become an important factor in his life; otherwise, he must go through the first year of service in a thoroughly slipshod manner. To successfully train men they must be offered an incentive; they must be impressed with the fact that a military future will lead to greater benefits than they could possibly acquire in any other manner; otherwise the training will not be permanent.

In his article "Efficiency" also overlooks one very important point: namely, the number of men who daily leave the Service, discouraged, disgusted and thoroughly determined never to enter the ranks again. This is due to so many different causes that I cannot enumerate all of them; an analysis would simply resolve itself into



a personal equation in each instance. It remains that this situation *does* exist; nor can it be denied that if the number of discharged were increased daily to three times the present figure by reducing the period of service to one-third of what it is to-day, this situation would multiply in the same proportion.

As to the claim made by "Efficiency" that this country will never stand for a large permanent Military Establishment, I cannot but feel that this is ridiculous and founded upon nothing but supposition. It has never been forcibly impressed upon the United States in an intelligent way that a large defensive force is necessary. The countries of Europe have gone through this problem. The average person in this country, when drawn into a discussion of national defense, views with alarm the manner in which the poor people of Europe are supposed to be taxed to starvation by their large army and navy, without actually knowing anything about it.

France will always remember Strassburg and Waterloo. England still shudders at the recollection of India and South Africa. Russia will be some generations in forgetting Port Arthur and the Sea of Japan; but we who are rapidly becoming a superficial people, forget everything but that our calls for volunteers have always met with overwhelming response.

We, as a people, do not understand that war has changed, in the last fifty years; that it is no longer a question of patriotism and foolhardiness, but cold, calculating science—the measure of Human Steel against the same metallic commodity. The day of Iron has past, but we have not yet learned the lesson. Europe freely and gladly contributes her men and money (as Victor Emanuel said "to the last dollar") for her defense; because she has learned by bitter experience. When the United States has been through the same set-backs that the nations of Europe have received, and suffered a thoroughly humiliating defeat at the hands of some world power, it is believed that only then will the people of this country unite in determining upon an adequate defensive policy.

"HINDE PO."

#### WHY THESE CHANGES IN INSIGNIA?

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 7, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you not say something to start a movement to put a stop to useless and senseless and foolish changes in our uniforms and insignia? Wonder what the real cause of this latest change in insignia is, anyhow? I do not believe I am alone in my opinion that if one-half the energy and dollars that have lately been used up in making unnecessary "changes" were devoted to furnishing officers with some maps of Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, etc., we would be enabled to get into a much better state of efficiency. Yours with a kick that is fast becoming chronic,

J. F. B.

Our correspondent sends with this communication the article which follows from the Honolulu Sunday Advertiser of June 7:

"Go on, take a good look," said High Private Jones as he caught an inquisitive eye directed at the strange bit of colored ribbon adorning his left chest. "I don't blame you a bit for rubberin' it," he said. "It's a fine lookin' thing to pin on a man, ain't it?"

"Where'd I get it? I got it for usin' about forty rounds o' Krag between Bloody Run an' the block house on top o' San Juan Hill. That's where I got it."

"No, of course, you never saw one like it before. Neither did I. Neither did anybody else. It's a beautiful thing, ain't it?" he asked, fingering the little bar with its splash of yellow and purple ribbon. High Private Jones was very palpably displeased with his new ribbon.

"You know," said Jones, "when the war was over we didn't have any ribbons an' medals an' things like we got now. But when Theodore got to be President he proceeded to decorate himself an' all his friends, an' of course they had to give 'em to all of us that was down there. It only took a few days to earn this one, an' it took a couple o' years in the Philippine jungles to earn this one, but who's goin' to know the difference?"

"Well, anyhow, as I started to tell you, Theodore an' his friends went down to the ribbon counter an' picked out some war ribbons. 'Now,' says Theodore, 'this pretty red an' yellow ribbon will do nicely for the Spanish war.' I was in that war, says he, an' that's the Spanish colors.' 'Fine,' says the gang. So red an' yellow she was, an' it made a pretty decent lookin' ribbon."

"So we wear red an' yellow for a long time, an' then the other mornin' we wake up an' they hand us this. Take off the red an' yellow, they says. You hurt the Spaniard's feelin's. Holy smoke! Can you beat that? After beatin' them, we turn around an' give 'em forty million pesos for the Philippines, an' now we got to wear a thing like this so's not to hurt their feelin's."

"You know what's the real reason why they changed this ribbon in such a hurry? I'll tell you. You see, Teddy is goin' over to Spain. His son's goin' to get married in Madrid pretty soon. Well, that bunch in Washington ain't so slow as some people try to make you believe. Teddy'll go over to Spain wearin' a ribbon rosette, an' he'll show it to the Spaniards. 'I licked you,' he'll tell 'em. 'Here's your colors I'm wearin' now.' An' then there'd be a riot an' we'd have to fight Spain an' Mexico next day. So Bryan had 'em change the colors an' Teddy'll be sore as the deuce because he can't start another war."

"I hope he never goes to the Philippines. They'd have to can this red an' purple thing out o' deference to the late Katipunan Society."

The America, Rodman Wanamaker's transatlantic aeroplane, in two flights covering about three miles at Hammondsport, N.Y., July 1, lifted 1,332 pounds besides her own weight, giving a total of 4,182 pounds. In these flights, lasting about a minute and a half each, B. Douglass Thomas, one of her designers, timed the aircraft at sixty miles an hour. Running over the water to get a start for her flights for about three-quarters of a mile, the America's speed went up to at least forty-five miles an hour. She easily left newspaper motor-boats far behind and shot past the Swift Scooter, from which Mr. Curtiss and Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., were watching her. Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., returned to Washington, July 1, from Hammondsport, N.Y., where he inspected the America. He expressed the opinion that while the flight if successful would be of momentous interest in aerial achievement, its consummation would be unlikely to have any immediate effect upon the present use of the aeroplane as a war instrument.

The store of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company formerly located at Galveston has been removed to 525 Seventh avenue, Texas City, Texas, where a complete line of merchandise is carried. Mr. E. H. Gore, formerly of the Philadelphia branch of the company, has been appointed manager of the Texas City store.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 29, 1914.

Miss Lou Uline, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, of Salt Lake City, who is spending several months with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, is entertaining as her house guest Miss Josephine Renz, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. "Billy" Barton, son of Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton, gave a swimming party at the gymnasium Tuesday evening. A buffet supper followed at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Barton, whose guests were Misses Lou Uline, Roymanne Abernathy, Etta L. Runkle, May Chase, Cordelia Wallace, Josephine Renz, Georgia Fuller, Burnham, Elizabeth Runkle and Messrs. Joseph Cranston, "Jack" Miller, Horace Runkle, Samuel Fuller, "Billy" Miller, Henry Wallace, Ralph Lake, Murray Reese, Ellis Babcock, Willis Vanderschmidt and Arthur O'Keefe.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller are entertaining Miss Ladd, of Kansas City. Mrs. C. D. Roberts and children leave this week to spend the summer in Denver, Colo. Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Miss Bonita Clarke and Master Adna G. Clarke are now at 6803 Shadyside, Georgia avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. Captain Clarke is still in Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. S. H. Shaw, of Joliet, Ill., guest of Major R. W. McCloughry and family, has returned to her home. Mrs. George B. Rodney gave a most delightful bridge party Tuesday afternoon for her sister, Miss Nellie Cotchett, of Wilmington, N.C. Additional guests were invited to tea. Mrs. Rodney was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Van Agnew, Mrs. Scales, and the prizes were given to Mrs. Griffes and Miss Mary Fuller.

Lieut. V. A. Whiteside, 5th Cav., left Wednesday, accompanied by thirty-one men and forty-five mounts, for the Colorado strike zone. It is thought that the 5th Cavalry will not return before the middle of October or the early part of November.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., and granddaughter, Miss Lou Uline, leave the first of July for Fort Douglas, Utah, to spend the summer with Major and Mrs. Willis Uline. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Stahl and children, guests of Mrs. Stahl's mother, Mrs. Anna Dodsworth, in the city, are at home at 181 B. Scott avenue. Mrs. Dakotah S. Ryan has left for Duluth, Minn., to remain during the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, and Captain Peek, C.E., who is on special duty there.

Mrs. J. D. Taylor, guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Trocon, in Kansas City, Mo., during the absence of her husband, Captain Taylor, has left to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kepner, Helena, Mont. Mr. Oliver H. Deane, of Kansas City, was the week-end guest of Mr. Alexander Caldwell, Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Kean gave an informal reception Saturday evening in honor of Colonel Kean's birthday anniversary.

Little Miss Catherine Jones, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Jones, entertained twenty-four guests at the home of her parents, in celebration of her sixth birthday. Delicious refreshments were served and delightful games were enjoyed by Eugenia Roberts, Beekie Hill, George Kumpe, Susie Mann, Tom Hannah, Herman Van Dyke, Gladys Wiley, "Billie" Madison, Seymour Madison, Dorothy Kenyon, Gertrude Hannah, "Jack" Moreno, Margarita Moreno, Alice McDonald, Louise McKenny, Gladys Wiley, Horace Mosley, Evelyn Williams, Alice Spaulding, "Billy" McKenny, Eugene Miller and Marvin McGee.

Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th U.S. Cav., was a visitor at the post during the week. Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure and daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley, guest of her mother, left Friday to spend the summer in Colorado. Major McClure, 5th Cav., is on duty with his troop in the Colorado strike zone.

Mrs. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ellis, U.S.N., and children, Martha and Robert Long Ellis, Miss Louisa Long and Mrs. C. J. White leave Friday in Mr. Long's private car for Glenwood Springs, Colo., to remain during July and August at the Colorado. Mrs. Willis C. Allen, of Kansas City, leaves Wednesday for a visit in Chautauqua, N.Y., before going to Greenwich, Conn., to spend the summer with her son, Lieut. Comdr. Burrell C. Allen, and Mrs. Allen. Mr. Allen will go East in August.

Mrs. Wilmet, of Kansas City, house guest of Mrs. G. M. McLean, was the company guest at an informal Dutch supper given Wednesday by her hostess for Col. Walter E. Ayer, Mrs. Reese, Mr. Murray Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Maston, Mr. Whiteside and Captain Taylor. Mrs. Haskell gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker and for Col. and Mrs. Keane, Mrs. William P. Burnham, Mrs. Young and Miss Mary Fuller. Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker Friday night with a dinner. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker and for Col. and Mrs. Keane, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Young, Major and Mrs. Paul Bond, Major and Mrs. Walker left Friday to motor to New York, where Major Walker will be on duty.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wetherpoon, U.S.A.

S.O. JULY 1, 1914, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Mehaffey, C.E., will report to district Engineer officer, 1st District New York city river and harbor improvements for temporary duty.

First Lieut. David G. C. Garrison, 26th Inf., transferred to 10th Infantry, Sept. 1, will proceed to San Francisco and sail on transport to leave about Sept. 5.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C., from duty in Philippine Islands to home and relieved from active duty upon expiration of leave.

Leave three months and six days to 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C., upon arrival home.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., of Fairfield, Iowa, will proceed on expiration of present leave to Fort Ethan Allen for duty.

First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., detailed as professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kamehameha Schools July 20.

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 133, June 8, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav., to sail for Philippines Sept. 5, is amended to direct him to sail on transport leaving San Francisco for Philippines Oct. 5, 1914.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C., will proceed to San Francisco and take transport on Oct. 5 for Philippines for duty.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 27, 1914.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. John E. Beller, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from June 15, 1910.

Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards, 23d Inf., to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 15, 1910.

Nominations received by the Senate June 29, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., to be major from June 26, 1914, vice Major Benjamin M. Koehler, dismissed June 25, 1914.

G.O. 44, JUNE 6, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Dana W. Kiburn, 26th Inf., whose sentence of dismissal we have heretofore noted, and which was confirmed by President Wilson, to take effect June 5, 1914.

He was tried before a court of which Col. L. G. Berry, 4th Field Art., was president, at Texas City, and also by a second G.C.M. at Texas City, of which Col. James S. Rogers, 18th Inf., was president.

The charges before the first court were:

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Additional Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good

order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The charges before the second court were:

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

He was found guilty of all charges except Charge II, before the second court.

Both courts sentenced him to dismissal. The specifications involved financial irregularities.

G.O. 46, JUNE 22, 1914, WAR DEPT.  
substituted therefor:

1. The presence of a Q.M. sergeant or other non-commissioned officer of the Q.M. Corps at a post does not in any manner relieve the Q.M. from responsibility for the care of stores or property.

Commanding officers of military posts, according to their responsibilities and duties as fixed and prescribed by Paras. 203, 658 and 751, Army Regulations, and Par. 40, Manual for the Subsistence Department, will supervise carefully the duties of quartermasters at their respective posts and will not permit quartermasters to devolve their duties in any degree upon the Q.M. sergeants or other non-commissioned officers of the Q.M. Corps.

In cases of losses and embezzlements of stores or property, surveying officers, in their reports and recommendations, will be guided by the requirements of Par. 712, Army Regulations.

2. Quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will not be kept on one class of work continually, but will be made to alternate frequently from one division of the office to another, in order that they may become proficient in the various duties of the position and be afforded an opportunity to keep in touch with changing methods and conditions, so that when the service of one of these non-commissioned officers is required it will be unnecessary to inquire whether he is a former quartermaster or commissary sergeant.

3. Pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, will not be used for pay work exclusively, but will perform any clerical work pertaining to the Q.M. Corps.

II. 1. The certificate on pay voucher form, Q.M.C. Form 12, is amended to read as follows:

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct, and that I have been on leave, either sick or ordinary, during the period covered by this voucher, except as above stated, nor have I, my family, or anyone dependent upon me, occupied public quarters during the period for which commutation is charged.

2. All officers having a supply of the voucher form, Form 3, Q.M.C. (Pay), or Q.M.C. Form 12, will amend the same by changing the period at the end of the certificate to a comma and inserting thereafter the words, "nor have I, my family, or anyone dependent upon me, occupied public quarters during the period for which commutation is charged."

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WETHERSPON,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 26, JUNE 22, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes War Department circular dated June 11, 1914, announcing that by direction of the President it is ordered that from June 15-Sept. 15 of each year, until further notice, four hours, exclusive of time for luncheon, shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays for all clerks and other employees of the Federal Government, wherever employed.

II. 1. Effective June 15, 1914, the various transportation lines have agreed to grant to officers and others using Army transports from San Francisco to Honolulu, Manila and other trans-Pacific ports the same baggage allowances as is effective with respect to passengers using commercial steamers, viz., 350 pounds on each full ticket and 175 pounds on each half ticket. The rule adopted by the carriers is as follows:

For each adult passenger holding first class thirty-day or first class limited rail ticket, sold on basis of regular first class thirty-day fare or regular first class closely limited fare, as the case may be, 350 pounds of baggage, not exceeding \$100 in value, will be checked without charge. For each child traveling on a half-fare ticket sold on basis of first class thirty-day fare or first class closely limited fare, 175 pounds of baggage, not exceeding \$50 in value will be checked without charge. To secure this allowance, passengers must present at the time baggage is offered for checking a railroad ticket to port of embarkation or from port of entry, together with a steamship ticket or an order from competent Government authority directing him to proceed from a point in the United States to Manila or other trans-Pacific port, or from Manila or other trans-Pacific port, to a point in the United States, as the case may be.

Passengers en route to or from Pacific coast points who use Government transports and who hold other than first class tickets will be entitled to only the regular baggage allowance as provided in section (a) of this rule (150 pounds).

2. Officers and others desiring to take advantage of this rule should present to the railroad agent, at the time baggage is checked, their railroad ticket, or tickets, and also copy of their order directing them to proceed to Manila or other trans-Pacific port, and in the case of any members of their family accompanying them should also present the letter from the Q.M. General of the Army, showing that reservations have been made on the transport.

III. Under Paras. 293 and 296, Field Service Regulations, 1914, the purchase of additional articles of food supply from company funds by troops in campaign is prohibited, in order to prevent the overloading of the ration sections of the field trains and to insure that all organizations of the same command are rationed for the same period. In the case of troops on practice marches and maneuver campaigns in time of peace, however, there is no objection to the purchase of such articles from company funds, provided that no such articles are carried in the ration sections of the field trains.

G.O. 31, JUNE 26, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. When post non-commissioned staff officers are serving at posts where the organizations are equipped with the Infantry equipment, model 1910, they will be provided with the non-commissioned staff officer's saber as provided for first sergeants and non-commissioned staff officers of Infantry. At posts where the troops are equipped with the old model equipment, the old model sword, scabbard and frog, for non-commissioned staff officers will be retained for the present. Letter, The A.G.O., June 19, 1914, No. 1459931-A-50.

II. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army, The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y. Subject: Exemption from annual riding test.

The Secretary of War directs me to advise you as follows: Through an error, it has been understood by some that officers over sixty years of age are not required to take the ninety-mile test ride. Exemption from this test, for being over sixty years of age, is limited to members of the permanent staff corps.

E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

By command of Brigadier General Evans: W. G. HAAN,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 32, JULY 1, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

In accordance with the provisions of Par. I, G.O. 28, War D., Washington, D.C., April 14, 1914, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Eastern Department.

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 18, JUNE 13, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. The attention of the Department Commander has been called to the excessive number of requisitions submitted by commands in this Department for supplies from the base depots at Fort Sam Houston and El Paso, Texas, and he directs that the number be reduced to the minimum.

2. Hereafter, all commanding officers of troops in the field will carefully scrutinize requisitions before forwarding same for supply to see that they conform to the allowances established by G.O. 95, War D., 1908, and its modifications.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

R. A. BROWN, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 19, JUNE 10, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

As the Signal Corps storeroom in Honolulu now maintains a stock of certain articles for issue, correspondence will be had with the Department signal office, before carrying out the instructions contained in Par. III, G.O. 10, series 1913, these headquarters.



## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON, CHIEF OF STAFF. Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. to Capt. Philip Yost, G.S. (June 30, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave three months, about June 30, 1914, to Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M.C. (to be assigned to the 3d Infantry). (June 27, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the July transport, to Capt. Robert S. Olney, Q.M., 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (June 5, Hawaiian D.)

The operation of Par. 10, S.O. 146, June 25, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C., is suspended until about Aug. 1, 1914. (June 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ernest T. Hiehl, Q.M.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (June 25, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur Lawrence, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Gibson, Alaska, for duty as engineer. (June 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur H. Remillard, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (June 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Max Pack, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 25, War D.)

Sergt. Bert W. Durkee, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., is assigned to duty at that depot. (June 29, War D.)

Sergt. James E. Kepling, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (June 29, War D.)

Sergt. Fred G. Kramer, Q.M.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 30, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., having completed duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to his proper station, the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Bell, M.C., hereby relieved. (June 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 78, April 3, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. George W. Cook, M.C., is amended so as to relieve him from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Oct. 15, 1914, and to direct him then to proceed to the United States and report to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (June 26, War D.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., will proceed on June 27, 1914, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty pertaining to the camp of instruction for medical officers. (June 25, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-four days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of July transport, to Capt. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T. (June 5, Hawaiian D.)

Leave twenty-three days, effective June 12, is granted Capt. William Denton, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 12, S.D.)

Leave one month to Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (June 1, S.D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is granted Capt. Carl E. Holmberg, M.C. (June 29, War D.)

Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will, upon the expiration of sick leave, return to his proper station. (June 29, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about July 6, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C. (June 29, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C. (June 25, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed on July 1, 1914, to Ludington, Mich., for duty at the Students' Military Instruction Camp to be held from July 6-Aug. 7, 1914. (June 18, C.D.)

Capt. Craig R. Snyder, M.C., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of sanitary troops at joint camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 13-20, 1914. (June 30, War D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., Del Rio, Texas, effective upon being relieved by a medical officer from Laredo, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., and will proceed to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. (June 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, M.R.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about July 15, 1914, to home. Lieutenant Boehs is relieved from active duty. (June 29, War D.)

Leave three months and twenty days to 1st Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (June 29, War D.)

Leave until Sept. 5, 1914, is granted Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C. Captain Sheep will sail for Philippine Islands on Sept. 5, 1914, instead of Aug. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (June 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul H. Ellis, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (June 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C., from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Walsenburg, Colo., and report to C.O., 11th Cavalry, for temporary duty to relieve Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C. (June 30, War D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 46, S.O. 124, War D., May 27, 1914, is amended to direct that Sergt. 1st Class Walter W. Tobin, H.C., be sent to Fort Egbert instead of to Fort Davis, Alaska, and that Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C., be sent to Fort Davis instead of to Fort Egbert, Alaska. (June 27, War D.)

Sergt. Edward B. Sires, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ray Westra and Sergts. Lewis M. Harned, George W. Kramme and Jesse S. Davenport, H.C., Fort Wingate, N.M., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (June 15, S.D.)

Sergt. Harry R. Slade, H.C., from duty with post hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Field Hospital No. 7, for duty, same post. Sergt. Oscar Brown, H.C., from further duty with Field Hospital No. 7, to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (June 16, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Aaron Freeman, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert Staley, H.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., is assigned to duty at Evacuation Hospital No. 2, that post. (June 30, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave for twenty-one days, about July 6, 1914, is granted Major Frank C. Boggs, C.E. (June 26, War D.)

Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., from temporary duty in Washington to Portland, Ore., and resume duties pertaining to the 1st Portland, Ore., Engineer District, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E. (June 30, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. William B. Hardigg, O.D., from station at Frankford Arsenal to station at Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with his duties at that arsenal. (June 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 124, May 27, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Hobbey, O.D., to take station at Philadelphia, Pa., is amended so as to direct him to take station at Frankford Arsenal. (June 27, War D.)

Capt. Richard H. Somers, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Hancock, N.J., and report on Aug. 17, 1914, for temporary duty, and upon the completion proceed to West Point, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles T. Richardson, O.D., in addition to his other duties, will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the ordnance officer of that department. (June 30, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 107, War D., May 7, 1914, relating to Ord. Sergt. Claude B. Clarke, is revoked. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Claude B. Clarke, now at Wakeman, Ohio, upon expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Clarence B. Nichols, Fort Niagara, N.Y., to the Students' Military Instruction Camp, Burlington, Vt., for

temporary duty, and upon completion return to proper station. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George L. King, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the Students' Military Instruction Camp, Ludington, Mich., for temporary duty, and then to proper station. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick McCue, Fort Williams, Maine, to the Students' Military Instruction Camp, Burlington, Vt., for temporary duty, and upon completion to proper station. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Spottawood W. Taliaferro, now at Lynchburg, Va., upon expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (June 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Stephen T. Bandy, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. and be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1914, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Otis I. Minter. Sergeant Minter upon relief will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., who will send him to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (June 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Louis N. Prentice, Fort Mott, N.J., to Burlington, Vt., instruction camp for duty. (June 25, E.D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. John O. Sherlock, S.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to Telegraph Company B, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 4, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph P. Conway, Co. M, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., about July 6, will proceed to Pacific Grove, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with the demonstration of Signal Corps apparatus. (June 23, Western D.)

Sergt. Milton G. Stahagen, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps. (June 30, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Upon organization of the Cavalry detachment for duty in the Yellowstone National Park, the headquarters of the 2d Squadron and Troops E, F, G and H, 1st Cavalry, will stand relieved from further duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and will proceed by rail to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station. (June 22, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Capt. Alexander B. Cox, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed, at proper time, to joint camps of instruction to be held at the places and on the dates indicated, for duty as camp adjutant: Fort Spring, Ky., July 1-10; Maryville, Tenn., July 11-20; Montgomery, Ala., July 21-30; Natchez, Miss., July 30-Aug. 10. (June 23, E.D.)

Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed, at proper time, to the camps of instruction to be held at the places and on the dates indicated, for duty as camp adjutant: Lakeville, Mass., July 5-19, 1914; State Reservation, adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, July 22-31, 1914; Augusta, Maine, Aug. 3-12, 1914. (June 23, E.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 138, these headquarters, June 16, 1914, detailing Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., for duty as adjutant of the joint camps to be held at Fort Spring, Ky., Maryville, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and Natchez, Miss., is revoked. (June 23, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave one month, about July 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 16, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander L. P. Johnson, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (June 5, Hawaiian D.)

Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., unassigned, was on June 15 appointed regimental quartermaster.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. David H. Scott, 5th Cav., will proceed about July 1, 1914, to Burlington, Vt., for duty at Students' Military Instruction Camp at that place. (June 30, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (June 30, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Leave one month, June 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav. (June 15, C.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., will proceed about Aug. 1, 1914, to Fort Meade, S.D., for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to West Point, N.Y. (June 27, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about June 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. James P. Yancey, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (June 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Van Deusen, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (June 15, C.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave one month, after his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav. (June 13, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

First Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav., will proceed at proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty. (June 25, War D.)

The following assignments in the 15th U.S. Cavalry were announced on June 23: First Lieut. Emory J. Pike from Troop K to unassigned; 1st Lieut. Howard C. Tatum is relieved as squadron adjutant, 3d Squadron, and assigned to Troop K, upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 3d Squadron. Emory J. Pike is appointed squadron adjutant, 3d Squadron.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav., on duty at the U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y., will repair to Washington and report in person to the president, Army War College, for duty. (June 26, War D.)

(First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., now at St. Paul, Minn., is detailed as Q.M. of joint camps of instruction at Sparta, Wis., from July 6-Aug. 31, 1914. (June 19, C.D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

First Lieut. Otto W. Retherst, 9th Cav., promoted to captain, rank April 26, 1914, assigned to 9th Cav.

First Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 13th Cav., promoted to captain, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 9th Cav.

Second Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 26, 1914, assigned to 2d Cav.

Second Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 27, 1914, assigned to 3d Cav.

Second Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 5th Cav.

Second Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Jr., 15th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 13th Cav. Each officer will join troop to which assigned. (June 26, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menohet, 1st Field Art., is extended two months. (June 29, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, 3d Field Art., is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice 1st Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., relieved. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery F, 6th Field Art., and will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 8, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 1, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, about June 15, 1914, is granted Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 11, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, 4th Field Art., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 24, 1914, for duty until Aug. 30, 1914. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Hobbs will return to proper station. (June 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 4th Field Art., is assigned as inspector-instructor with the Signal Corps Company, Militia of Alabama, during the joint camp of instruction to be held at Montgomery, Ala., July 21-30, 1914. (June 25, E.D.)

Sick leave three months to Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art. (June 30, War D.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Leave fifteen days, about June 5, 1914, is granted 2d Lieut. Follett Bradley, 6th Field Art., Laredo, Texas. (June 8, S.D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave three months, about Aug. 1, 1914, to Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, C.A.C., Fort Ward, Wash. (June 19, Western D.)

The sick leave granted Chaplain George H. Jones, C.A.C., is extended six months. (June 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Winston from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (June 26, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) George S. Whitman, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (June 26, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles A. Cronkhite, C.A.C., now at Tecate, Cal., will be sent to the headquarters, Coast Defense, at San Francisco, for duty. (June 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate, for examination. (June 29, War D.)

First Sergt. William Scully, 16th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieuts. Levin H. Campbell, C.A.C., Fort Williams, Maine, and Philip G. Blackmore, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Burlington, Vt., for duty at students' camp. (June 25, E.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 129, these headquarters, June 5, 1914, as directs Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., to proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty during the coast defense exercises, Coast Artillery Reserves of New York, June 28-Aug. 9, 1914, is revoked. (June 25, E.D.)

Leave four months, about July 5, 1914, is granted Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C. (June 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 400, April 29, 1914, War D., as transfers Capt. Edwin C. Long to the 88th Company, July 15, 1914, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 27th Company, to take effect on the date specified. (June 30, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, C.A.C., on account of sickness is extended three months. (June 30, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

COL. D. L. HOWELL, ATTACHED.

Major Julius A. Penn, 1st Inf., will report to C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 30, War D.)

Sergt. James Little, Co. H, 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 30, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sick leave for four months is granted Col. Henry Kirby, 3d Inf. (June 24, E.D.)

The C.O., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will send two companies, 3d Infantry, at the proper time, by rail, to Utica, N.Y., to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling of the monument to be erected to the memory of Baron von Steuben, Aug. 3, 1914. (June 25, E.D.)

Capt. William H. Oury, 3d Inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 1, 1914, will report to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, 3d Inf., is assigned as inspector-instructor of the 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, Militia of Kentucky, during the joint camp of instruction to be held at Fort Spring, Ky., July 1-10, 1914. (June 25, E.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 142, these headquarters, June 20, 1914, as details 1st Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf., as inspector-instructor with the militia of Kentucky, is revoked. (June 25, E.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Upon termination of the Joint Camp of Instruction to be held at Lakeville, Mass., during the period of July 5-19, 1914, 1st Lieut. Charles H. White, 5th Inf., camp quartermaster, will return to his proper station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (June 23, E.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (June 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., Manhattan, Kas., is detailed as Q.M. of joint camp of instruction at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., from July 5-Aug. 30, 1914. (June 19, C.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sick leave six months to 1st Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 8th Inf. (June 30, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 31, 1914, is granted Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1914, to Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

Leave two months, about June 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John T. Harris, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (June 12,



to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for medical treatment. (June 10, S.D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Tolbert F. Hardin, 20th Inf., Camp El Paso, Texas. (June 12, S.D.)

Major George D. Moore, 20th Inf., having reported at headquarters, 20th Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas, will join his proper station, Fort Wingate, N.M. (June 6, S.D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave two months, about June 1, to Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 19, Western D.)

Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, 21st Inf., now at Portland, Ore., is detailed to attend the Joint Camp of Instruction at Gearhart, Ore., to be participated in by the Regular Army and mobile Army units of the Militia of the states of Oregon and Idaho, from July 13-23, 1914. (June 24, Western D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, and with permission to leave the Department, leave for two months and twenty-two days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (June 12, Hawaiian D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The C.O., Fort Jay, N.Y., will send the band, 29th Inf., at the proper time, by rail, to Utica, N.Y., to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling of the monument to be erected to the memory of Baron von Steuben, Aug. 3, 1914. (June 25, E.D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The operation of so much of Par. 8, S.O. 141, June 17, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, Inf., to proceed on July 19, 1914, to join the 13th Infantry, is suspended until Aug. 12, 1914. (June 26, War D.)

1st Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf., officer in charge of Militia affairs of the department, will proceed June 27 to Pacific Grove, Cal., for the purpose of delivering an address at the Students' Military Instruction Camp. (June 22, Western D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 130, these headquarters, June 6, 1914, as details 1st Lieut. James G. Boswell, Inf., with a battalion of the Militia of Connecticut during the joint camp of instruction at Niantic, Conn., July 11-18, 1914, is revoked. (June 25, E.D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, Inf., is detailed for duty at joint camp of instruction to be held at Niantic, Conn., July 11-18, 1914. (June 25, E.D.)

1st Lieut. James G. Boswell, Inf., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (June 27, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Frank M. Conklin, P.S., is extended to and including Aug. 15, 1914. (June 26, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James H. Tierney is extended to Sept. 5, 1914. (June 25, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph G. Craven, P.S., is extended one month. (June 25, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave from July 3-6, 1914, is granted Capt. William M. Goodale, retired, recruiting officer. (June 26, War D.)

Leave from July 3-6, 1914, inclusive, is granted Capt. William C. Tremaine, retired, recruiting officer. (June 26, War D.)

Major George W. Goode, retired, relieved his present duties and detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and enter on recruiting duty at that place. (June 30, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards of officers of Medical Corps, as hereinafter constituted, are appointed to meet on Monday, July 13, 1914, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Washington, D.C.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Major Reuben B. Miller and Capt. Arthur C. Christie.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Capt. William M. Smart.

Fort Flagler, Wash.—Capt. Theodore Lamson.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Major Charles R. Reynolds and 1st Lieut. William D. Herbert.

Fort Jay, N.Y.—Capt. George H. Scott.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Guy V. Rukke and Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Major Arthur W. Morse.

Fort Porter, N.Y.—Capt. Joseph E. Bastion.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith.

Chicago, Ill.—Capt. Charles C. Billingslea.

Fort Bliss, Texas.—Major Wilson T. Davidson and 1st Lieut. John W. Sherwood.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox and Capt. Robert W. Kerr. (June 27, War D.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Edward Burr, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, Major James B. Cavanaugh and Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, recorder, is appointed to assemble at Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of considering the improvement of Grays Harbor Bar, Wash. (June 23, C. of E.)

#### JOINT CAMPS.

The officers hereinafter named are detailed to attend the Joint Camp of Instruction at Cosgrove, Wash., to be participated in by the Regular Army and mobile Army units of the Militia of Washington, from July 1-10, 1914. They will proceed to that place so as to arrive not later than June 30 for duty with the arm of the service of the Militia of the state of Washington indicated after their respective names: Major Benjamin J. Edgar, jr., M.C., sanitary troops; Capt. Harold D. Coburn, Inf., Infantry; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st Inf., signal troops; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 14th Inf., Infantry; 2d Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th Inf., Infantry.

Upon the conclusion of the camp at Cosgrove, the officers named will proceed as follows: Major Edgar and Lieutenants Endicott and Hoisington to Fort Lawton, Wash., with the troops from that post; Captain Coburn and Lieutenants Dockery and Robinson to Gearhart, Ore., reporting in person not later than July 13 to the C.O., Joint Camp of Instruction, for the Regular Army and Organized militia of the states of Oregon and Idaho, at that place, for duty with the arm of the service of the Militia of those states indicated after their respective names as follows: Captain Coburn, Inf.; Lieutenant Dockery, Cav.; Lieutenant Robinson, Inf. (June 22, Western D.)

The officers hereinafter named are detailed to attend the Joint Camp of Instruction at Fort George Wright, Wash., to be participated in by the Regular Army and mobile Army units of the Militia of Montana, from July 24-31, 1914: Major James S. Wilson, M.C., sanitary troops, in addition to his other duties; Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, 21st Inf., Infantry; Capt. Harold D. Coburn, Inf., Infantry; 1st Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., Infantry; 1st Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 14th Inf., Infantry. To enable Captains McLaughlin and Coburn to comply with this order they will stand relieved from further duty at the Joint Camp of Instruction at Gearhart, Ore., on July 22. (June 24, Western D.)

A camp of instruction for Co. M, 29th Infantry, will be established at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., July 5-Aug. 30, 1914.

Organizations of the Militia of Illinois have been authorized to participate in this encampment as follows: 1st Infantry, July 5-12; 7th Infantry, July 12-19; 2d Infantry and Field Hospital, July 19-26; 8th Infantry, July 26-Aug. 2; 3d Infantry and Engineer Company, Aug. 2-9; 6th Infantry, Aug. 9-16; 4th Infantry, Aug. 23-30; 5th Infantry, Aug. 16-23.

Col. Charles H. Barth, Inf., is detailed to command the joint camp of instruction. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor with organizations of the Militia of Illinois as indicated opposite his name: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir, Inf., with 1st Battalion of each regiment of Infantry; Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf., with 2d Battalion of each regiment of Infantry; Capt. William S. Neely, Inf., with 3d Battalion of each regiment of Infantry; Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., with sanitary detachments and Field Hospital; Major Michael J. McDonough, C.E., with Engineer company. (June 19, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for Co. D, 29th Infantry, will be established at Sparta, Wis., July 6-15, 1914. Organizations of the Militia have been authorized to participate in this encampment as follows: Minnesota, 1st and 2d Regiments of

Infantry; South Dakota, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Mounted Scouts and Separate Companies of Infantry A, B and C. Sanitary troops will accompany the organization to which attached.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., is detailed to command the joint camp. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor with organizations of Militia as follows: With 1st Minnesota Infantry, Major Frank D. Webster, Inf., with 1st Battalion; Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., with 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf., with 3d Battalion.

With 2d Minnesota Infantry, Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., with 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, Inf., with 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 7th Inf., with 3d Battalion.

With 4th South Dakota Infantry, Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., with 1st Battalion and Mounted Scouts; 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf., with 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., with 3d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Inf., with South Dakota separate companies.

Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., on duty with Artillery camp at Sparta, is detailed as inspector-instructor with the sanitary detachments of the Militia in this joint camp. (June 22, C.D.)

The 1st Battery, Field Artillery, Militia of the District of Columbia and attached sanitary troops, will participate in the joint encampment, known officially as Camp of Instruction for Field Artillery, during the period of Aug. 15-24, 1914. (June 23, E.D.)

#### G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, June 11, 1914. Detail: Col. George Bell, 16th Inf., Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 16th Inf., Majors Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Harry J. Hirsch, 16th Inf., and John L. Hines, 6th Inf., Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., Charles M. Bundel, 16th Inf., Leon L. Roach, 6th Inf., George P. Tyner, 15th Cav., and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf., judge advocate. (June 6, S.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia and will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated:

Selinsgrove, Pa., July 18-25, 1914.—Capt. Benjamin R. Wade, 5th Inf., 1st Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, Inf., 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, Inf., Capt. Auswell E. Deitch, 5th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th Inf., 1st Lieut. Elvid Hunt, Inf., 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, Inf., and Capt. Joseph A. Baer, Cav.

Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8-15, 1914.—First Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 20th Inf., 1st Lieut. Harry Hawley, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. John S. Sullivan, Inf., Capt. Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., 2d Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th Inf., 1st Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 16th Inf., 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., 1st Lieut. John P. Bubb, Inf., 2d Lieut. Allen R. Kimball, 3d Inf., 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, Inf., 2d Lieut. Sumner Waite, 5th Inf., 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston, Inf., 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, Inf., 2d Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, 9d Inf., 1st Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, Inf., 1st Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, Inf., 2d Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., and Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art. (June 25, E.D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Sergt. Charles J. Kalberer, Mounted Service School Detachment, Fort Riley, Kas., is transferred as sergeant to the 29th Infantry and he is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York. (June 26, War D.)

A detachment from the School of Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will report for duty about June 22 to the C.O. of the Students' Military Instruction Camp, Pacific Grove, Cal. (June 18, Western D.)

Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Company No. 2, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed about June 22 to Pacific Grove, Cal., for duty in connection with the Students' Military Instruction Camp at that place. (June 18, Western D.)

Units of Bakery Company No. 1 are designated for duty at joint camps in accordance with the following table: One unit, Selinsgrove, Pa., July 18-25; Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8-15; one unit, Gordonsville, Va., July 21-30; Virginia Beach, Va., Aug. 1-10; Camp Dawson, Caddell, W.Va., Aug. 15-24; one unit, State Camp Grounds, near Youkon, Fla., July 10-19; Augusta, Ga., July 22-Aug. 13; one unit, Fort Spring, Ky., July 1-10; Maryville, Tenn., July 11-20; Montgomery, Ala., July 21-30; Natchez, Miss., July 31-Aug. 10. (June 25, E.D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

| Transport | Leave S.F. | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive Guam about | Arrive Manila about | Lay days at Manila |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Logan     | June 5     | June 13               | June 26           | July 2              | 13                 |
| Sheridan  | July 6     | July 14               | July 27           | Aug. 2              | 13                 |
| Thomas    | Aug. 5     | Aug. 13               | Aug. 26           | Sept. 1             | 14                 |
| Logan     | Sept. 5    | Sept. 13              | Sept. 26          | Oct. 2              | 13                 |
| Sherman   | Oct. 5     | Oct. 13               | Oct. 26           | Nov. 1              | 14                 |
| Thomas    | Nov. 5     | Nov. 13               | Nov. 26           | Dec. 2              | 13                 |
| Logan     | Dec. 5     | Dec. 13               | Dec. 26           | Jan. 1              | 14                 |

##### Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

| Transport | Leave Manila | Arrive Nagasaki about | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive S.F. about | Lay days at S.F. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Sherman   | June 15      | June 20               | July 5                | July 13           | 23               |
| Logan     | July 15      | July 20               | Aug. 4                | Aug. 12           | 24               |
| Sheridan  | Aug. 15      | Aug. 20               | Sept. 4               | Sept. 12          | 24               |
| Thomas    | Sept. 15     | Sept. 20              | Oct. 4                | Oct. 13           | 23               |
| Logan     | Oct. 15      | Oct. 20               | Nov. 4                | Nov. 12           | 23               |
| Sherman   | Nov. 15      | Nov. 20               | Dec. 4                | Dec. 13           | 24               |
| Thomas    | Dec. 15      | Dec. 20               | Jan. 4                | Jan. 12           | 24               |
| Logan     | Jan. 15      | Jan. 20               | Feb. 4                | Feb. 12           | 31               |

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Seattle, Wash., for Alaskan ports June 25.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed for San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., June 5; left Guam June 30.

McCLELLAN—Left New Orleans for New York June 24.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, June 22.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.; left for Alaskan ports June 10.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. T. C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Warden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I.

Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Portland, Me.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. E. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. G. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 182d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wadsworth, Md.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peak, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 29, 1914.

Mrs. McDowell entertained at auction bridge Monday for Mesdames Faison, Martin, Lasseigne, Bartholf, DeLoffre, McCoy, Partello, Deitch, Barnes, Wills, Boyers, White, Rutherford, Welty and Smith. Prizes were won by Mesdames Faison, Martin, Barnes and Rutherford. A lawn fête on the Normal School Campus Monday evening was a beautiful affair, with its ingenious arrangement of lights. Among special features of the program was the dancing, in costume, of a sixteenth century minuet by Misses Winifred Martin and Myrtle Lasseigne, and Lieutenants Murray, Waite and Russell and Mr. Enders and Judge Lasseigne.

The men of the Massachusetts National Guard, who had been here for a week's instruction, gave a dinner Monday at the Witherill House in honor of Capt. Merck B. Stewart. The following afternoon they left for Massachusetts, accompanied to the station by the 5th Infantry band and the officers of Co. G.

The beautiful Hotel Champlain, on the Lake Shore, opened for the season last Monday, and already a number of banquets, dinners and dances have been given there, and the golf enthusiasts are enjoying to the fullest the excellent links on the grounds. The cottages at the Cliff Haven Summer School are also being rapidly occupied, and the lecture courses, which promise to be exceptionally good, begin this week.

One of the prettiest of children's parties was given on Tuesday for the wee tots of the garrison by Mrs. Faison, to celebrate the third anniversary of little Eleanor's birth. The beautiful birthday cake was sent from Washington by Eleanor's grandmother and added much to the beauty of the pretty table. The Jack Horner pie was another attractive feature. The little folks enjoying the afternoon with Eleanor and Lane were Elizabeth Davis, Margaret and Daniel McCoy, Louise Twyman, Margaret Nixon, Jack Barnes, Joe Partello, Nancy Grace McDowell and Charles White.

On Tuesday Miss Green entertained the Auction Club; and on Thursday the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Lasseigne, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Edwards and Lieutenant Hopson. To celebrate their first wedding anniversary Lieut. and Mrs. Frank gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. McCoy, Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant Curry. Col. and Mrs. Faison and Dr. and Mrs. DeLoffre were week-end guests at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George. Lady Irwin, of London and Dublin, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. DeLoffre this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Noble Wiley and two children from Fayetteville, Ark., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. White. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell have as their guests Mrs. and Miss McDowell, mother and sister of Lieutenant McDowell, from Altoona, Pa. Mrs. Barnes met Lieutenant Barnes in Burlington on Saturday and both spent the day with Mrs. Goodwin on Grand Island.

Miss Edwina Glenn, daughter of Colonel Glenn, and Miss Holt, of Burlington, Vt., spent Friday and Friday night with Miss Winifred Martin. Miss Beula Waite, who has been attending D'Youville Academy in Plattsburg, spent the past week as the guest of Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. Mrs. McCoy and two children left this morning to spend the summer with Mrs. McCoy's parents at Kalamazoo, Mich.

At a pretty tea given on Friday by Mrs. Henshaw, of Plattsburg, Mrs. Bartholf assisted in receiving, and Mesdames Faison and Edwards presided over the tea table. Others attending from the post were Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Martin, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mesdames Lasseigne, Stewart, McCoy and Sutherland and the Misses Fassett. Miss Winifred Martin entertained the young ladies of the garrison and the bachelors, also a few young people from town, on Friday evening with an informal dance at her home, in honor of her guests, Misses Glenn and Holt. Mesdames Morton, Faison and Edwards were guests at a tea on Saturday afternoon given by Miss Palmer, of Plattsburg.

In honor of Mesdames White, McDowell and Frank, who leave shortly for foreign station, Mrs. Rutherford gave a bridge luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Morton, Faison, Martin, Lasseigne, Stewart, J. K. Partello and A. V. Partello, Wiley, DeLoffre, Wills, Chouinard, Boyers, Welty, Smith and Watson, and Misses Green, Lasseigne and Martin. Prizes were won by Mesdames Faison, Partello, McCoy and McDowell and Miss Green.

Co. A, with Captain McCoy in command, and Lieutenants Eastman and Welty, left Saturday for Yantic, Conn., marching the first 150 miles.

On Thursday afternoon a spectacular fire destroyed the Annex Café, opposite the post, and again the soldiers were called out to help, and although the building could not be saved, they assisted the fire department in preventing the flames spreading to nearby buildings.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, June 27, 1914.

The event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Wyer and Lieut. Avery French, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A reception followed, given by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wyer, of West street. Both were very brilliant affairs and were attended by a number of officers, in full dress uniform, and ladies of this garrison, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. and Miss Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Robb, Misses Welch, Butterfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieutenants Seyb, Pendleton, Strong, Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Misses Blake of Fort Williams; Mrs. French and son, Mr. Paul French, of Delaware, Ohio; Miss French, of Marion, Mass., and Mrs. Tinker, of Waterbury, Conn. Lieut. Paul Evans, of Fort Scriven, Ga., and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of Fort Rodman, Mass., and Mr. Chamberlin, of Norfolk, who have been house guests of Lieutenant French, left on Saturday for their respective homes. Mrs. French expects to return later in the season for a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. French, of McKinley.

Previous to the nuptial event a number of young people, including the maid of honor, bridesmaids, best man and ushers and visiting relatives and a few intimate friends, were guests of the bride at a dinner-dance, given at Riverton, Monday. On Tuesday Lieutenant French gave a farewell dinner at the Lafayette Hotel to his bachelor friends.

The formal opening of the social season for Great Diamond Island will be Wednesday evening, when the Tennis Club gives an entertainment in the form of a pop concert at Elwell Hall.

The officers of the mess gave a stag party Saturday for Lieutenant Pendleton, who leaves this week for Virginia. The affair was attended by a large number of officers from McKinley and Preble. Chaplain Smith held services here on Sunday and excellent music was furnished by a young lady from Portland.

Miss Mary Paton Welch, of Annapolis, Md., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer. Monday, for the first time in this district, there was night practice of planting and raising mines by the 37th Company. Captain Barkley was host at a spread after the drill on the U.S. mine plant, Frank. The Sewing Circle meeting was postponed on Tuesday on account of field day.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, recently married in New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag during the week. In celebration of their 100 per cent. record at target practice the 37th Company had a smoker on Friday.

The Fort McKinley Juniors, composed of the small boys of the garrison, defeated the Fort Williams Juniors at an exciting game of ball on Wednesday, 7 to 5, on the McKinley field. The Williams Juniors brought with them an enthusiastic crowd, well armed with horns, and the McKinley garrison turned out in large numbers to see the "kids' yack."

Corporal Hunt, of the 1st company, was drowned while swimming on Saturday, near the south side of the island. Though every effort has been made, his body has not yet been recovered. Corporal Hunt's home was in Portland.

Tuesday was given over to the field day exercises. The band from Fort Williams was here for the occasion and added much pleasure to all. The honors of the day were about evenly divided between the 8th and 51st Companies.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

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amend the existing law before such stores could be issued  
to officers on detached service.

It is not thought that any agreement can be reached by  
which the Army and Navy football game will be played  
at Washington next fall. The Washington Baseball  
Company, which was to furnish the grounds, has refused  
to comply with the requirements of the Academic Athletic  
Board unless it is guaranteed that the game will be held  
in Washington for five years. It would be necessary to  
spend between fifty and sixty thousand dollars to increase  
the seating capacity and to make other improvements  
in the grounds for the game. Before the baseball company  
would do this they must have some assurance that the  
game would take place at the national capital more than  
one year. It is understood that while the Naval Academy  
authorities are convinced that if Washington were chosen  
it would be such a satisfactory place for the game that  
it would be continued there permanently, they are not  
disposed, or do not feel authorized, to enter into any  
agreement or contract for a term of years. At the last  
reports Philadelphia was the second choice for the Navy,  
which is authorized under the ten-year agreement to pick  
the place for the next game. For the year 1915 the Army  
will have this privilege. The Military Academy is  
thoroughly satisfied with the arrangement it had last  
year at New York, and will probably advocate a perma-  
nent location of the game at that city. In an endeavor  
to facilitate the playing of the game in Washington  
Senator Swanson on June 29 introduced a joint resolution  
authorizing the use of the Army polo field near the White  
House for that purpose. It was also introduced in the  
House by Representative Carlin, and appears among  
Bills Before Congress on page 1414.

The secretary of the American Red Cross has requested  
the purchase of about thirty tons of furnace coal for the  
building now occupied by the Red Cross for office pur-  
poses. The Quartermaster General in submitting this  
request refers to the fact that the Red Cross office was  
formerly in the State, War and Navy Building, and  
appears to have been heated in common with the other  
offices in the building without expense to the Red Cross.  
In view of the purposes for which the Red Cross was  
incorporated, and the several acts of Congress recognizing  
its relations to the military service, the Judge Advocate  
General holds that it would seem proper for the Quar-  
termaster General to act as its agent in procuring coal. It  
is therefore recommended that instructions be given to  
the office of the Quartermaster Corps in accordance with  
these views.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

**OUR DEFICIENCY IN MILITARY STRENGTH.**

The introduction by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of  
the Senate Military Committee, of a resolution authoriz-  
ing the President at his discretion to raise the several or-  
ganizations of the Regular Army to their prescribed statu-  
tory maximum strength for the period of a war, or until  
the imminence of war or other grave national emergency  
shall have passed, and suspending the law restricting the  
total enlisted force of the line to 100,000 men is a  
complete proof of the inadequacy of our military policy,  
or rather of our want of a military policy. The Cham-  
berlain resolution will permit the raising of the Army to  
the maximum strength, which would require approxi-  
mately 115,000 men. But much more than this total is  
required if the nation is to be provided with even a  
minimum of adequate protection. Within the continental  
limits of the United States in addition to Coast Artillery  
and staff corps, are three so-called Infantry divisions and  
sufficient Cavalry to form one Cavalry division. The  
war strength of the Infantry divisions is about 21,000  
men each, the peace strength about 10,000.

The organizations composing these divisions are now at  
peace strength, the restrictions of the law preventing  
their being raised to a maximum necessary to make  
them most effective for war purposes. Under our system  
they are habitually stationed in garrisons in numbers  
seldom exceeding a regiment. Anyone who has seen  
much of garrison life will agree with the Infantry  
Journal which says in its July-August issue that there  
is therefore no opportunity for general officers to receive  
the benefits of tactical training. One of the divisions,  
the second, has, however, been massed on the border for  
the last year with a view to a contingency such as has  
just occurred. It is practically complete in its compon-  
ents except for a shortage in Field Artillery, but the In-  
fantry Regiments which should have 1,836 men each  
(war strength) have not even the minimum peace  
strength of 816. In the brigade of this division which  
General Funston took to Vera Cruz, the Infantry con-  
sisted of four regiments and should have had about  
7,000 men. It is doubtful whether it had 2,500 and yet  
when it left Galveston it was with the probability that  
armed opposition would be encountered. Such wanton  
neglect of provision would not be looked for even in  
such a backward country as Turkey. How much more  
condemnable is it in the case of one of the greatest  
nations on the globe?

Of the other two divisions, the first is partly on the  
Atlantic coast and partly in Texas; the third is in part  
on the Pacific coast and in part on the Mexican border.  
Each division, in addition to certain staff troops, should  
have nine regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry and two  
of Field Artillery. This is far from being the case, as  
our Service contemporary points out. Not only is there  
the same condition in regard to numerical weakness in  
regiments as obtains in the second division, but these  
divisions are short in their component parts. The first  
is short three regiments of Infantry and one of Field  
Artillery, while the third is short four regiments of In-  
fantry and one of Field Artillery. The reason for this  
shortage is that there are no regiments to make the  
shortage up and this with a situation facing us which  
for more than a year has threatened war. Placed in  
the form of a table this shortage is strikingly expressive:

|                | Inf. Regts. | Field Art. Regts. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
|                | Short       | Short             |
| First Division | 3           | 1                 |
| Third Division | 4           | 1                 |
|                | 7           | 2                 |

The suggestion that the Coast Artillery be used as  
Infantry and siege artillery is due to this shortage. In  
fact, in case of complete intervention extending our  
military activities beyond the limits of a single Mexican  
port, this use of the coast defense troops would be forced  
upon the War Department. Besides being the contrary  
of economy, this plan has in it elements of decided  
military danger. There is no economy in using as In-  
fantry or Field Artillery a body of troops especially and  
primarily trained in the handling of coast fort guns. To  
use such troops for any other purpose is not only a  
waste of military power but exposes the nation to a  
positive danger, for in the event of the Coast Artillery  
being withdrawn in bulk from the seacoast defenses and  
employed as a part of the mobile army, it might happen  
that this country would become embroiled with some  
Power other than the one with which we might be im-  
mediately engaged. The probability of this thing occur-  
ing would be made all the more likely by the very knowl-  
edge that we had weakened our coast defenses for the  
purpose of strengthening our mobile army. Then, it  
might be considered, would be the time to strike at the  
United States. Perhaps our helplessness in the matter of



defending our forts and large coast cities might force this country to settle international differences on a basis wholly unfavorable to the United States because of the inability to stand for its rights. The Coast Artillery has its distinct sphere as has the mobile Army and one of the worst things than can happen to our military policy is to imbue the public and Congress with the idea that we can make up for a lack in one arm by drawing upon another arm organized for a dissimilar purpose. This would be like calling upon the Marine Corps to piece out the mobile Army simply because the Marines are trained as Infantry. Yet it would not be surprising if some of our national legislators would come in time to make such a proposal, so limited in many ways is the congressional knowledge of the purposes of the different arms of the Service and relation of each to a well thought out military policy.

Although the passage of an act facilitating the raising of a volunteer army in time of necessity cannot but be received with approval, still such legislation is not wholly without its unpleasant aspects if it shall result in lulling the public into apathy and awaken the belief that a large volunteer Army will prove a panacea for all the ills from which we now suffer because of the want of a proper Regular Army. Such a law as the volunteer measure does not place at the disposal of the nation a body of trained troops such as is required. Even considering the volunteer army to be raised and put in the field under the most auspicious of conditions, that is, the volunteering of the National Guard as a body, there would be a long delay, not of days but of months. The Guard must be mobilized, mustered into the service of the United States, the strength of the companies must be raised from 58 to 150 men each by the addition of raw recruits, who must be enlisted, trained, clothed and equipped. Regiments must be brigaded, brigades must be assigned to divisions, general and staff officers appointed, and all this will take time, as has been shown over and over again in our history. In the Civil War it was strikingly shown, when after the first battle of Bull Run, McClellan had to waste nearly a year in whipping the volunteers into shape before moving into Virginia. Lucky was it then that the North was fighting an enemy as disorganized as itself, unable to take strategic advantage of the incompleteness of the Federal military resources. The Spanish-American War afforded the occasion for another exhibition of military unpreparedness. Just as a pitcher will go too many times to the well and eventually be broken, so under the law of chances the United States will find itself humiliated some day through its want of a trained soldiery, to hold back the forces of invasion.

#### INSTRUCTION FOR SECRETARY BRYAN.

The sincerity of Secretary Bryan's advocacy of "peace" principles cannot but be questioned by those who have watched his interest in the doings of the Mexican Constitutionalists. The fervid enemy of war who a year ago was launching the battleship Friendship upon the Ocean of Love and who was urging the adoption of the shells of goodwill in place of the more explosive kind has been assuming an attitude toward Villa and Carranza that has had in it no suggestion of his hatred of their military methods. If there was anybody in the early days of the cabinet at Washington who seemed to embody in himself the pure doctrines of peace it was Mr. Bryan. It seemed at first almost impossible to conceive of him except as an enemy of everything warlike. Yet as the days have passed, it has become as clear as anything is clear in this distressingly muddy Mexican situation that Mr. Bryan has foresworn his principles and has been doing his best to aid General Villa in pursuing his military activities. Mr. Bryan may believe that in the success of Villa lies the only escape for the downtrodden Mexican masses. We have no quarrel with him for holding that belief. General Villa may be another George Washington or Simon Bolivar. He may be as spotless as Marcus Aurelius, as patriotic as Arnold von Winkelried. That has nothing to do with the case. But what has very much to do with it is the fact that Villa is seeking to give victory to his principles by military power. It is not necessary to concern ourselves as to whether those principles are good or bad. Mr. Bryan has told us that no goodness of principle can justify a war. It is enough for us at this moment to know that whatever principles Villa has are backed with the rifle and the cannon. In this respect he stands at the other extreme from Mr. Bryan. He represents those military ideas against which Mr. Bryan has announced that he will wage undying war. Against this man the Secretary of State should have used all the influence he possesses as premier of the United States. As one of the leaders of the peace movement it was Mr. Bryan's duty to make a public demand upon Villa to give up fighting, disband his Army and seek arbitration for the settlement of the issues in dispute in Mexico. Mr. Bryan has made no such demand as far as the listening world has heard.

Instead of doing this, Secretary Bryan has been the backer of Villa, if we and other students outside the sacred secrets of the State Department have been able to judge right by the drift of events. Instead of refusing to have anything to do with this man who insists upon fighting as the best means to free Mexico, Mr. Bryan has appeared as his defender. When the Constitutionalists asked for the raising of the embargo against the importation of arms, the embargo was lifted and arms were freely purchased in the United States and shipped to Villa's men. Did Secretary Bryan protest? He did not, according to the published records. He has

approved every act of the administration that has strengthened the hands of this fighting Mexican. Consistency would have inspired Mr. Bryan to make this declaration when the embargo was lifted: "This is a plain violation of the peace principles to which I subscribe. I cannot cast in my lot with an administration that openly aids and abets war. My duty to my conscience demands that I resign my position as Secretary of State."

Wherever Villa has been concerned Mr. Bryan has held out the helping hand. Not once, as far as we or the American people have been informed, has he protested against Villa's use of military force to bring about the elimination of Huerta. When the A B C negotiations for peace were begun at Niagara Falls the Constitutionalists were asked to agree to an armistice and refused. Then was the time for Mr. Bryan to use all his influence with the Administration to cut loose from the Carranzistas. Would he not have been justified in saying to the President and the Cabinet: "Gentlemen, this man Villa must be abandoned. At a time when we are seeking to substitute the rule of peace for the rule of arms, he stands boldly out and repudiates our overtures. As one of the leading figures in the peace movement of the world, I cannot lend myself even indirectly to an indorsement of his acts. Either he or I must go."

We have heard of no such statement from Mr. Bryan. All evidences point to the fact that Mr. Bryan and General Villa are "thicker" than ever. The more fighting there is, the more they are drawn together. They are rapidly assuming the relationship of the Siamese twins of the Mexican situation. We must not be understood in this analysis of Mr. Bryan's attitude as seeking to show that Villa's course is not the best for Mexico. We are leaving that question entirely out of the discussion. We are merely endeavoring to make plain the untenable position which Mr. Bryan assumes at the present time. He poses on the platform as the enemy of war, as the mortal foe of military methods of settling disputes, and yet as far as he dare go in his capacity of Secretary of State he is the ally, friend and sustainer of Mexico's man of war. Delusion could not go to greater lengths, pretense could wear no hollower mask.

Out of this bedraggled ruin of his high moral principles, Mr. Bryan may emerge a sadder but a wiser man. He may learn, if he stays long enough in the Secretarial chair, that it is one thing to lay down lofty rules of conduct and quite another to get the world to live up to them. In his brief career as a cabinet officer he has already found that he must swallow his principles, that if the regeneration of Mexico will come according to his ideas only through the triumph of Villa's forces, this is not the time for preaching disarmament. A year ago all this perhaps seemed impossible to William Jennings Bryan. If anyone had told him then that before a twelve-month had rolled away he would be giving his moral support to a man who had made war his trade, this prophet would doubtless have been the object of the Nebraskan's withering scorn. He was then preaching disarmament from the houseposts. He is not preaching disarmament to Villa, but to the United States which may any day have to meet Villa in battle array. When he had a chance to bring about the disarmament of his forces by preventing them from obtaining arms he lifted not a hand. All these experiences may make him a broader man, may strip him of what Colonel Roosevelt calls "mushy amiability" and make him understand that there are things planted so deeply in human nature that they cannot be uprooted by sudden sentimentalism but must await the slow growth through years and years of the educative forces that alone are destined to lead mankind into the haven of universal peace. Not in Mr. Bryan's time, nor in the time of his son, nor his son's son shall the world arrive at that haven. If the struggle between his ideals and the practical necessities of his position in the last year shall teach Mr. Bryan that, it will be a lesson that will add much to his worth in the world.

#### PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

The indications are now that no bill looking toward the independence of the Philippines will be passed at this session of Congress. Even if the House should pass a bill it could not possibly get through the Senate before Congress adjourns. The Senate calendar is now overloaded with the legislative program outlined by the President. Even if the House should pass a bill within a week the Senate would have no time to consider it at this session. Congress would be ready to adjourn and especially the House long before the Senate has passed President Wilson's trust bill.

But there is very little prospect of a Philippine bill passing the House at this session. It cannot be considered without a special rule and a petition circulated by Representative Ashbrook, of Ohio, which has been signed by a majority of the Democratic members, asks that the Committee on Rules report no special rules this session without action by the caucus, which is not likely to favor the Jones bill. This petition against a special rule is virtually a declaration by the majority of the Democrats of the House that no new legislation of a general character should be taken up at this session. It shuts out the Philippine bill, the Hobson prohibition resolution, and a number of other measures which have been shaped up by committees and are ready to be reported.

No bill which will provoke so much discussion as the Jones bill can be put through both houses at the short session of this Congress. By a special rule the debate can be shut off in the House, but the Senate will take its

time in considering the Jones or any other bill for the independence of the Islands. Unless pressure of a most drastic character should be put upon it from the White House, the bill will not go through the Senate at the short session and will die with this Congress, which expires March 4, 1915.

The Jones bill would not receive even the unanimous support of the Democrats in the House or Senate as some of its most uncompromising opponents are Democrats, and it will receive absolutely no serious consideration if the Republicans carry the House. Even if the Jones bill should pass it is of such an indefinite character that under its provisions the Islands might not be in condition for independence for fifty or sixty years.

The fact is that the Philippine independence propaganda has received no encouragement from public sentiment. Here and there in literary societies and other organizations where essayists indulge in the theoretical discussion of public questions there has been some agitation of the subject, but no general demands for the immediate independence of the Islands. So far no one who has visited the Islands, whether he be Democrat or Republican, is disposed to advocate immediate independence. The most emphatic opponents to independence of the Islands are those who have traveled extensively over the Philippines, to whom it has been made apparent that the natives will not be ready for an independent national existence for a century.

Chairman Tillman, of the Senate Naval Committee, does not propose to allow any bills to be pigeonholed in the Naval Committee as long as he is chairman. He has divided the committee into three sub-committees and has asked each to take up the bills referred to them and report to the whole committee at the earliest date possible. It is proposed by Chairman Tillman that either favorable or unfavorable action shall be taken at this session on every bill pending in the committee. Chairman Tillman has been particularly fortunate in securing prompt action on all bills and nominations that have been referred to the Naval Committee. Although it was anticipated that there would be some opposition to the nomination of Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan to be Paymaster General in the Navy, the nomination was reported by the committee on the same day that it was sent to the Senate. Not that there were any personal objections to the new Paymaster General, but some of the Senators were of the opinion that former Paymaster General Cowie's term did not close until September, which is four years from the date of his confirmation. But the resignation of Paymaster General Cowie enabled Chairman Tillman to overcome the objection and secure the confirmation of Paymaster General McGowan's nomination before the opposition could be organized.

Between forty and forty-five field officers will be affected by the new "Manchu" law according to a tentative list which has been prepared by the Adjutant General. There are a number of intricate questions yet to be settled by the Judge Advocate General before it can be definitely determined just who must go back to their regiments. General Crowder has decided that field officers who are serving as staff officers of organizations while they were company officers are entitled to credit as serving in connection with troops. This has materially reduced the number of field officers who come under the provisions of the new "Manchu" law. By July 15 it is thought that the entire matter will be straightened out and a good proportion of the orders for change of stations as the result of the Manchu law will be issued.

An explanation of the speech made by Gen. Robert K. Evans at a recent banquet in New York has been received by the Secretary of War and referred to the President. It is understood that General Evans disclaims any intention of saying anything that reflects on the credit of the Administration. In support of this contention he submits quotations from his speech. The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot, and an attempt to get General Evans into trouble because of his innocent remarks should fail of its purpose, as it no doubt will fail. General Evans talks such good sense when he does talk, and has such a humorous way of making his points in a public speech, that it would be a national calamity to suppress him. It would be much more sensible to suppress the many who bore us with their public utterances, which General Evans never does.

This week Secretary Garrison announced that he had withdrawn the invitation to the South Carolina Militia to participate in joint exercises and that Federal funds would not be allotted to South Carolina. Owing to the controversy with Governor Bleasdale and the political situation of the state, Mr. Garrison refused to give out any correspondence on the subject. This is the first time that the War Department has really made an effort to hold a state to the provisions of the Dick law.

While the bills for placing Captain Potts and Commodore Veeder on the active list have been reported out of committee and will probably be passed by the House at this session, neither of them will be signed by the President, who has almost uniformly supported the recommendations of the Departments and neither of the bills has had the endorsement of Secretary Daniels.



## NAVY RETIREMENTS.

In announcing the result of the action of the "Plucking Board" for 1914 the following was given out at the Navy Department on July 1:

"Annual June 30 retirement of naval officers. By order of the President six officers of the line of the Navy who were applicants for voluntary retirement under Section 8 of the Personnel Act of 1899, as amended by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, were to-day transferred to the Retired List as of June 30. The names of these officers are as follows:

Captain Harrison A. Bispham,  
Commander Emmett R. Pollock,  
Commander Irvin V. G. Gillis,  
Commander Raymond Stone,  
Commander Simon P. Fullinwider,  
Commander Edwin H. DeLany.

"Upon recommendation of the Navy Department the President decided not to accept the voluntary retirement of any officers who had not had twenty years' service since graduation from the Naval Academy, and the six above named officers were the only ones of the applicants who had had that amount of service. The procedure this year is the same as that of last year. In previous years officers have not been permitted to voluntarily retire who have not had a total of thirty years' service or twenty-six years since their graduation.

"The above six voluntary retirements and the retirements, resignations and casualties during the year made a total of twenty-two vacancies, and when there are less than forty vacancies caused as above a board of Rear Admirals, known as the Board on Selection for Retirement, must compulsorily retire a sufficient number of officers, not, however, exceeding fifteen to bring the total number of vacancies above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) to forty. This Board was in session scanning the records of officers for two weeks in early June, and this A.M. met for its final session and recommended the retirement of the following named officers:

Captain John H. Gibbons,  
Captain Frank W. Kellogg,  
Captain John C. Leonard,  
Captain Frank K. Hill,  
Captain George R. Evans,  
Commander George N. Hayward,  
Commander John B. Patton,  
Commander Provost Babin,  
Commander William S. Whitted,  
Lieut. Commander Walter M. Falconer,  
Lieut. Commander Ulysses S. Macy,  
Lieut. Commander Carlton R. Kear,  
Lieut. Commander John W. Schoenfeld,  
Lieutenant Franklin W. Osborn,  
Lieutenant William J. Moses.

"It will be noted that five of these are Captains four Commanders, four Lieutenant Commanders and two Lieutenants, which is as the law, Section 9 of the Personnel Act of 1899, prescribes."

The Secretary of the Navy in giving out the list of those who were selected out and the volunteer retirements stated that this was the most unpleasant duty that he had been called upon to perform since he had taken charge of the Department. In looking over the list of those who were to be retired he recognized some of the most efficient officers of the Navy. If he had been consulted he would not have retired them, but he recognized that the board had given the subject more thought and conducted a thorough investigation, and he would not attempt to interfere with its findings. Incidentally the Secretary declared that the general dissatisfaction at the result of the work of the "Plucking Board" in Congress and in the Navy called attention to the needs of personnel legislation. He declared his intention of taking the subject up this summer with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, so that a bill could be reported to Congress early in December. The bill which was discussed in the Department during the winter will be used as a basis for the recommendations to Congress at the beginning of the next session. Mr. Daniels said that the reason for not presenting the bill as agreed to in the Department was the increase in the pay of the Navy that would result from its passage.

Later in commenting on the above statement and the retirements Secretary Daniels said: "I think this is the last plucking board that will be called together in the Navy Department. It is generally recognized that there should be some method by which officers will be able to reach the higher grades while they are yet young enough to be of real service to the Navy. But the method under which they are selected out now is too cruel. The retirements to-day are real tragedies, and it pains me to announce them. The board has selected out not the incompetent, but those whom it is thought the Navy could spare best. There ought to be some other way of opening up a free flow of promotions besides retiring good officers under such conditions."

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

From the warning sent out by Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, this week, advising all British subjects to leave Mexico, it is believed that the beginning of the end is rapidly approaching in the much mixed up situation. Sir Lionel has offered loans of money to those unable to pay their way out of the republic, and unless this well advised official saw some very serious events ahead it is not probable that he would have issued the warning. Evidently Sir Lionel Carden fears the control of Mexico by General Huerta, and, remembering the latter's numerous barbarities on Americans, Spaniards, British and others, does not want his countrymen to take any chances under Villa government.

Under General Huerta, Mexicans, even when inflamed by the capture of Vera Cruz, were kept in order in Federal territory, and Americans and others were well protected by Huerta. Should Villa succeed Huerta, which seems likely, it is considered a foregone conclusion that there will be a bloody régime of murder, plunder and robbery. With Villa's great success in the fighting it is a serious question now how much longer General Huerta can control the situation in Mexico City, and his supporters may turn against him any day.

The breach between Villa and Carranza is wider than ever, and they may be tearing at each other's throats almost any time.

Mediation is about at an end. The South American diplomats, who have worked for more than two months at Niagara Falls, have accomplished nothing practical, and will probably soon depart for their homes.

General Villa has his troops strung out for twenty

miles south of Zacatecas and has called a halt in his campaign against Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosi. It is reported that he is endeavoring to gather enough ammunition to continue his successful march south. General Carranza, at a banquet at Laredo, Texas, June 27, declared he tolerated no interference by a foreign country in the internal affairs of Mexico.

Admiral Badger on June 26 reported that the battle-ships returned to Vera Cruz after a week's exercises under way at sea. It is reported that there has been a considerable movement of Constitutionalist troops from Monterey through Tampico toward San Luis Potosi in the last few days.

The chartered transport San Marcos arrived at Galveston from Vera Cruz June 27 with Lieutenant Hicks, Field Art., commanding, two officers, two warrant officers, Navy, forty-one enlisted men and four civilians.

Rear Admiral Howard on June 30 reported that all was quiet on the west coast.

The following was the location of United States warships in Mexican waters on June 30:

Vera Cruz: Wyoming, Arkansas, Florida, North Dakota, Louisiana, Virginia, New Jersey, Georgia, New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Paducah, Salem, Hancock, Solace Eagle, Vastal, Patasco, Orion, Lebanon, Cyclops, Vulcan, Mars, Brutus, Celtic, Ontario, Tacoma and Sonoma.

Tampico: Minnesota, San Francisco and Ozark (off city).

Alvarado River: Nashville.

Tuxpam: Yankton.

Pichilingue: Jupiter.

Guaymas: Raleigh, Annapolis and Preble (en route).

San Blas: Chattanooga.

Mazatlan: South Dakota, Paul Jones, Perry, Whipple and Denver (en route).

Clipperton Island: Cleveland (en route).

Lobos Island: Texas.

Galveston: Patuxent (en route).

Puerto Mexico: Sacramento and Des Moines.

La Paz: West Virginia, Glacier, Justin, Hopkins, Truxtun, Stewart, California, Iris, Hull and Lawrence.

Manzanillo: Maryland.

Acapulco: New Orleans.

Salina Cruz: Albany.

## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Both houses on June 29 passed H.J. Res. 286, extending appropriations made for necessary operations of the Government for the fiscal year 1914 during the first half of the month of July of the fiscal year 1915. It was explained that "the enactment of this resolution is made necessary because of the failure of final passage of four of the annual appropriation bills before the beginning of the fiscal year 1915, namely: District of Columbia, Indian, Legislative, and Sundry Civil. The Agricultural, Army, Diplomatic and Consular, Fortification, Military Academy, Naval, Pension, and Post Office Acts for the fiscal year 1915 have become laws or have been finally disposed of by both Houses of Congress."

Favorable report was made in the Senate June 29 on S.J. Res. 146, which reads: "Resolved, etc., That in time of war or when war is imminent, or on other occasions of grave national emergency requiring the use of the Regular Army of the United States, the President be authorized, in his discretion, to raise the organization of the Regular Army to the prescribed statutory maximum strength for the period of the war or until the imminence of war or other grave national emergency shall have passed, and that for this purpose the restriction of law limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000 shall be suspended."

The report concludes: "The restriction mentioned as to 100,000 men prevents the organizations from being raised to the war strength which Congress, in prescribing the organization and strength of companies, battalions and regiments, intended, having in view their maximum war efficiency."

"The arms which it is desired to raise to war strength are constituted at present as follows:

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Infantry, 30 regiments .....       | 34,128 |
| Cavalry, 15 regiments .....        | 14,184 |
| Field Artillery, 6 regiments ..... | 5,513  |
| Engineers, 3 battalions .....      | 1,942  |

Total .....

55,767

"These arms raised to the war strength prescribed by Congress would be as follows:

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Infantry, 30 regiments .....       | 55,080 |
| Cavalry, 15 regiments .....        | 18,540 |
| Field Artillery, 6 regiments ..... | 7,116  |
| Engineers, 3 battalions .....      | 2,058  |

Total .....

82,794

"It will be seen from the foregoing that to raise the present strength of organizations to the prescribed war strength will take an additional 27,027 men. The total enlisted strength of the Army is now 91,436. The increase necessary to raise it to war strength will bring the total strength to about 119,000, or about 19,000 more men than the present restriction allows.

"The resolution does not authorize an increase in the number of organizations, but, under certain conditions, an increase in the number of men, so as to give the maximum efficiency to existing organizations which was intended when Congress fixed their numerical strength.

"The restriction as to 100,000 men, which, through its limitation, prevents existing organizations of the Regular Army from attaining in time of war the highest possible efficiency should be removed."

The Senate on June 30 passed S. 3768, to restore Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the active list of the Army with the same rank and relative position he would hold if he had not been retired: provided, that such restoration shall be in temporary excess of the number authorized only until such time as a vacancy shall occur in the grade of major of Infantry: provided further, that prior to his restoration to the active list this officer shall have passed an examination for promotion to the grade of major of Infantry, as prescribed by regulations of the War Department under the terms of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890.

The Senate also passed S. 543, which provides that John T. Haines, deceased, who was a captain in the 11th Regiment U.S. Cavalry, and who was nominated by the President for appointment as major of Cavalry to rank from March 3, 1911, said nomination being confirmed by the Senate after the death of said Haines, which occurred after his nomination, shall be held and considered to have become a major of Cavalry in the Service of the United States March 3, 1911, and to have held that office until date of his death; and the President is authorized to issue a commission as major of Cavalry in the name of John T. Haines with rank to date from March 3, 1911.

The Senate also passed S. 2806, "that the Secretary of the Treasury may, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, appoint as chief warrant officer any warrant officer in the Revenue Cutter Service who has served a total of not less than fifteen years with credit in that Service. Such chief warrant officer shall have the pay

and allowances of a third lieutenant and shall rank as such, next after commissioned officers; Provided, That the number of such chief warrant officers shall not exceed five in each class; And provided further, That hereafter, in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay or to be placed on waiting orders under the eighth section of the act approved April 16, 1908, entitled 'An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service,' all creditable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Cutter Service shall be included."

The Senate also passed S. 1802, which proposes that in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay under the eighth section of the act approved April 16, 1908, entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service," all service rendered under the official designation of "pilot" in the Revenue Cutter Service shall be included.

Favorable report was made in the Senate June 26 on H.R. 9042, to permit sales by the supply departments of the Army to certain military schools and colleges.

In the Senate on June 30, on motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the House bill, H.R. 4541, to consolidate the Veterinary Service, whose passage by the House is noted on page 1400, was substituted for the Senate bill, S. 4331, of like title, and placed upon the Senate Calendar.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 167, Mr. Swanson.—Granting to the Army and Navy Athletic Associations the use of the polo field in Potomac Park. Same as H.J. Res. 289.

H.J. Res. 289, Mr. Carlin.—That authority be, and it is hereby, given to the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., to grant permission, under such conditions and restrictions as he may deem necessary, to the Army and Navy Athletic Associations, or either of them, in charge of the preparations for the Army and Navy football game, for the use of the polo field immediately west of railway embankment, Potomac Park, in the District of Columbia, and for the construction thereon of such temporary structures as may be required in connection therewith, with the right to regulate admissions thereto: Provided, That the United States shall be put to no extra expense of any kind by reason of such permission, and that the structures shall be promptly removed by the said associations after said game and the site cleared of all debris and put in as good condition as before the erection of such structures.

H.R. 17509, Mr. Bowdler.—Requiring the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to discharge enlisted men against whom judgments or orders have been entered by the courts of the states or the District of Columbia requiring the payment of alimony or the support of children, and who are in disobedience of such judgment or order, provided war, actual or threatened, does not exist and Government property is not imperiled.

H.R. 17541, Mr. Park.—That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for persons of the negro race to be designated, elected or appointed commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the Army or Navy of the United States. That all laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 17559, Mr. Treadway.—To reimburse the state of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of a marine school, and for other purposes.

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For the first time in a number of years the Naval Appropriation bill is not one of the last large supply bills to be passed by Congress. In a number of instances it has been necessary to extend the appropriations for the current expenses until the new bill could be passed. Both the Army and the Naval Appropriation bills are now out of the way, the Navy Appropriation bill having been signed by the President on June 30. Naturally, Secretary Daniels is highly gratified at the result, and in a statement given out at the Navy Department congratulates the members of the Senate and House Naval Committees on the excellent work they did in putting the bill through at this early date in the session. While not all of the Department's recommendations were accepted by Congress, more of them were incorporated into law than was anticipated at the beginning of the session.

Early in the session the "Little Navy" members made such a demonstration of strength that fears were entertained that even a two-battleship program was in danger. The Mexican trouble, which brought about the capture of Vera Cruz, had much to do with silencing the "Little Navy" men in the House and overcoming their influence. With the sounds of the shots at Vera Cruz still ringing in the ears of the country, naturally very little attention was paid to the whining of the advocates of economy at the expense of an adequate Navy. As Secretary Daniels sets forth in his statement, most of the money appropriated is for expenditures afloat. He says:

"The President this morning signed the Naval Appropriation bill. Last year's building program consisted of but one super-Dreadnought, six destroyers, four submarines, one transport and one supply ship. Though this year's bill is \$484,717.92 less than last year's, it provides a building program of two super-Dreadnoughts, six destroyers and eight or more submarines, one of which will be able to accompany the fleet, the first of her kind, and allows for the construction of a third super-Dreadnought by authorizing the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi and applying the proceeds to the new ship.

"Congress has largely endorsed the Department's recommendations. The Navy is a seagoing institution, and strict adherence to the principle that expenditures ashore should be subordinated to expenditures afloat has given us these great advantages in new building. Yet, while the fleet is greatly strengthened, generous provision is made for expenditures ashore that are urgently required for efficiency and future economy. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to enlarge the Navy's powder factory so that it may after a while, if necessary, supply all our wants. There is also provision for extending the torpedo works at Newport and for new building slips at Boston and Philadelphia, thereby increasing the military efficiency of the Navy in this regard and assuring more competition. There will be need for another large drydock on the Pacific coast, particularly in view of the San Francisco Exposition, and as the Navy is not prepared to construct one of its own, we are authorized to enter into an agreement for the use of the new dock to be built at Hunter's Point, San Francisco. This dock will be capable of handling any ship which may pass through the Panama Canal.

"All these shore improvements and the further allowance of an amount with which to entertain foreign naval officers and men who will attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition are made possible by retrenchments accomplished through economies and insistence upon competition. There has been a reduction of a million and a half dollars in the appropriation for public works; \$400,000 in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair; \$700,000 in the Bureau of Ordnance and



over \$200,000 in the Marine Corps estimates. It was this same practice that enabled the Department to save approximately \$1,000,000 on the construction of battleship No. 39.

"Legislation along other lines has been as liberal and wise. A board is appointed to investigate and report upon the important question of an armor plate factory. A substitute for the present archaic system of cost accounting in the construction work in the navy yards opens the way to enable the Navy to secure competition or do more building in its own plant.

"By increasing the appropriation for disciplinary barracks we will be better enabled to extend corrective methods for treating offenses in the Service. The Aviation Corps is assured of development, and the scope of the Engineer Corps is broadened. Heretofore their work has been narrowly confined. Now members of the corps can be assigned to any duty on shore.

"For many years there has been agitation for an increase in the Corps of Chaplains. The need of it has never been more urgent than now. At present the corps embraces only twenty-four men, just the same number as in 1840, when the whole Navy had but about 10,000 sailors and marines. Congress has approved the Department's recommendation for an increase and authorized one chaplain for every 1,250 men, which will increase the corps to fifty-two. It is provided that a chaplain must first serve three years in the grade of acting chaplain before he shall be appointed to the corps proper. It has sometimes happened that pastors, rectors and priests who have served most acceptably ashore have been at their best in the Navy. It is expected that this period of probation will enable the chaplain and the Department to decide more accurately as to his fitness for the work before a formal commission is issued.

"The Secretary of the Navy may hereafter appoint fifteen enlisted men to Annapolis annually. This splendid innovation is in line with the Department's recommendation that twenty-five be allowed to enter. The additional avenue for advancement, it is believed, will encourage study and retain in the Service many splendid young men who have been leaving the Navy because of lack of opportunity for advancement. The bill provides that any enlisted man who has served one year and is under the age of twenty may participate in a competitive examination, and that the fifteen standing the highest may be appointed to Annapolis upon their meeting the prescribed tests. No phase of the bill is more pleasing to me.

"So much sound and progressive legislation has seldom been concentrated in one measure. Congress is to be congratulated upon passing this great act, and the members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs and their chairmen deserve our thanks for their wise, patient and conscientious study of their subject, and for their cordial co-operation with the Navy Department in providing for the national defense afloat."

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED.

The President approved the Naval Appropriation Act on June 30. The only changes in the table of appropriations, which appeared on pages 1338-9, our issue of June 20, are (1) the elimination of \$200,000 from the Norfolk Navy Yard appropriation because of voting down the authorization of a new drydock there, and (2) the striking out of the \$100,000 appropriation toward a proposed \$600,000 breakwater at Key West. The paragraph authorizing the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi, as perfected in conference and adopted, reads as follows:

The President may, in his discretion, direct the sale in such manner, at such price not less than the original cost price, and upon such terms as he may deem proper of the two battleships Idaho and Mississippi. All moneys received from the sale of said vessels shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Navy in the Treasury. After said sale, in addition to the two battleships hereinbefore authorized, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed a first-class battleship carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,800,000. Out of the money when so deposited in the Treasury there is hereby appropriated toward the construction of said battleship on account of "Increase of the Navy": "Construction and machinery," \$2,000,000; "Armor and armament," \$2,535,000, and "Equipment," \$100,000: Provided, That no vessel shall be sold under this authorization unless such sale of the agreement therefor shall have been made prior to July 1, 1915.

The other provisions of the act are as noted on pages 1338-39, June 20, and 1382, June 27. Chairman Padgett, of the House Military Committee, on June 26, as noted in our issue of June 27, made a statement as to the amounts carried by the bill. The following is his memorandum in full:

#### MEMORANDUM.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Total of the bill as agreed upon.....                          | \$140,350,833.61  |
| Naval home.....  | \$77,117          |
| Naval hospital fund.....                                       | 40,000            |
| <b>Total not paid from the Treasury.....</b>                   | <b>117,117.00</b> |
| From the Treasury.....   | 140,233,716.61    |
| Last year's naval act, exclusive of naval home (\$82,209)..... | 140,718,434.53    |

Reduction in this year's bill..... \$484,717.92  
 "Last year's building program consisted of one battleship, six destroyers, four submarines, one transport and one supply ship. This year's bill carries a building program of two battleships, six destroyers and eight or more submarines, yet the amount to be appropriated out of the Treasury for this year's bill is \$484,717.92 less than last year.

"If the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi is consummated there will be turned into the Treasury approximately \$12,000,000, of which \$4,635,000 will be expended toward the construction of an additional Dreadnought, whose fighting efficiency is at least twice as great as the Idaho and Mississippi combined.

"The efforts of the committee, as well as the Navy Department, have been to spend a minimum amount on shore stations and perfect the efficiency of the Navy at sea. The total of last year's Naval Act, exclusive of 'Increase of the Navy,' amounted to \$105,474,948.53. The total of this year's bill for the same purposes amount to \$108,894,099.61, a reduction of \$1,580,848.92, notwithstanding the enlargement of the government torpedo factory and the powder factory.

"Last year's Naval Act for 'Public works at yards and stations' carried \$4,348,945. This year's bill for the same purposes carries \$3,475,500, an apparent reduction of \$873,445, which includes \$700,000 transferred from the Bureau of Equipment which did not appear in this appropriation last year, which, therefore, in fact makes a real reduction in 'Public works at navy yards and stations' of \$1,573,445.

"The working appropriations of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and of Construction and Repair, which have to do with industrial work at navy yards and stations for construction and repair of ships of the Navy, have been reduced by \$92,000 and \$305,000, respectively, without

any loss of efficiency and notwithstanding the fact that the activities in the yards due to enlargement of the Navy have greatly increased.

"Due to enlarged competition in bidding for ordnance material and a reduction in the expense for experiments, the appropriations for the Bureau of Ordnance have been reduced \$695,110.

"The bill carries provisions for an investigation for the erection of a government armor plant, for the enlargement of the activities at the government torpedo factory and government powder factory, all of which, together with the Washington Gun Factory, placed the Government in an independent position to largely manufacture its own torpedoes, powder, guns, armor and special treatment steel, by which the Government will be able to determine the costs of production and prevent extortionate prices by contract.

"The appropriation for the Naval Academy has been reduced \$87,500, and the appropriations for the Marine Corps have been reduced \$212,763.92."

#### ANTE-WAR SERVICE OF CONFEDERATES.

Both houses of Congress have now passed and the President will shortly sign an act removing any disqualification on the ground of disloyalty to receive payment on account of any service in the U.S. Army prior to April 13, 1861. This action has for a long time been advocated not only by Senators and Representatives from the South, but by men of broad views from the North, like Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who made an eloquent appeal to the Senate to do away with the repudiation of a debt honestly owed by the Government to these officers. The heirs of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, both of whom long after the Civil War re-entered the military service of the United States, as well as of all other officers who served in the Army before the Civil War, 173 in all, and who were graduates of West Point or enlisted men in the Regular Army prior to their receiving commissions in the U.S. Army, can now receive payment for longevity based upon service at West Point or as enlisted men in the Regular Army. The amount required for the payment of these claims is \$165,000. The bill referred to (Senate 751) repeals Sec. 3480, Rev. Stat., so far as it affects payment for service in the Army of the United States prior to April 13, 1861. The statute forbids the payment of any claims accruing prior to the date named in favor of any person not known not only to be opposed to the "rebellion," but "distinctly in favor of its suppression."

A remarkable scene was witnessed in the House on passage of the bill, after an eloquent speech in its favor by Mr. G. S. Graham, Republican Representative from the state of Pennsylvania. Practically every Southern member walked over to the Republican side of the House, many of them showing great feeling, and wrung Graham's hand in congratulation at the conclusion of the speech. The motion of Mr. Graham to suspend the rules and pass the bill was adopted unanimously. In support of this motion Mr. Graham said:

"I found in the Judiciary Committee a bill intended to remove a penalty from the men who had fought in the Army of the South in the late Civil War. Upon examination I asked the committee to take it up and consider it, believing that it was a patriotic duty to pass this measure. The committee unanimously reported it, and asked me to take charge of the bill and present it to the House. I do this with great pleasure and satisfaction. The bill is intended to repeal Section 3480, Rev. Stat., which imposed a penalty upon those men, graduates of West Point, who served in the Confederacy. It included among the roll names like those of Lee, Jackson, Wheeler and Pickett a long line of honorable and brave men.

"We all know, for I can just remember that period, when the war closed, the bitterness of feeling that existed, and naturally existed, and existed upon both sides, with reference to each other. Out of that spirit came this punitive statute. Things have changed since then. The half century and more which has passed has brought together the warring combatants of Gettysburg to weep and cheer in unison upon that fateful field. [Applause.] I had the privilege and pleasure of attending at Arlington the scenes incident to the dedication of a beautiful Confederate monument, erected in a government burial place, dedicated to the soldiers and men of the South who fought against and who lie side by side with the Union soldiers of that war. Memorial Day has just passed, with all its hallowed associations and memories. In the beginning every flower that fell upon a soldier's grave was drenched with grief and perhaps touched with bitterness. But here again the scene changes; we of the North began to better understand the men of the South and they of the South to understand us; soon we saw Northern attendants upon this ceremony decorating graves of Confederate dead, and then the chivalrous people of the South, responding in like spirit and decorating the graves of Union soldiers. [Applause.] We have witnessed within a very few months scenes of reconciliation, harmony and love at Gettysburg, and frequently noted men on one side surrendering to men on the other side the battle flags which were torn from each other in the heat of battle. Everywhere was that spirit which the immortal Lincoln referred to when he said:

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.

"[Applause.]

"I feel that the spirit of the immortal Lincoln is invoking us in the exercise of our better selves to play upon those 'mystic chords of memory' to-day. Let us unanimously, if it may be, wipe from the statute books this penalty, the offspring of the feelings which the bitter strife of war engendered and left now for more than half a century upon the statute books of the nation. This will promote a finer feeling everywhere, North and South. He who gives is twice blessed; he who receives has the spirit of gratitude created. I could read from a number of letters here, but will only quote from one, from no less distinguished a person than the widow of that brave, grand soldier of the Confederacy, 'Stonewall' Jackson. [Applause.] Speaking of this movement she said:

It creates a feeling of gratitude in my heart that you, a northern man, should advocate the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

"No one but a Northern man should advocate its passage, but every man with red blood, whether from the North or from the South, should vote to pass the bill and thus help to eliminate one of the last vestiges of those things which make a distinction between the men of the North and the men of the South. [Applause.] 'Fighting Joe' Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the uniform of the nation and fought under the Stars and Stripes in the Spanish War. The descendants of these very people from whom we are removing this penalty also served their country and showed their willingness to die in her

defense. [Applause.] Surely under such circumstances Congress should ungrudgingly and cheerfully wipe this penalty away, and say: 'In this act we speak for the eternal concord and unity of our country.' Such acts, such thoughts, such sentiments will make us repeat the scene I once witnessed in a Southern city. I walked through a graveyard and I found the tombstones marked with the names of men from this state of the South and that state of the North and other states from all over the Union. Soldiers of these states had met to battle for New Orleans and to save her from the British army in the War of 1812. That scene will be repeated perhaps, who knows, in the history of our country when we war with some foreign foe, and the men of the North and the men of the South, one in heart, one in courage, one in valor, will vie with each other in defense of every city and every foot of land in our blessed Republic. Side by side, one in patriotism, one in loyalty, one in death, those who fall may lie like they do to-day in the old graveyard at New Orleans. [Loud applause.]

#### VALUE OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., 2d Inf., N.G.N.J., assistant commandant, Bordentown Military Institute, who is well known as a writer on military subjects, believes that military schools do some harm by giving the public the erroneous idea that the graduates of such schools are ready at a moment's notice to fly to arms and give the nation a large body of trained soldiers. It is in this manner that partial military training is largely responsible for one of the most harmful of American delusions. If the "Uniformed Descendants of Generals" or the "Podunk Rifle Club" can furnish trained soldiers, what need is there for an Army? The Mexican situation has offered some examples of the way this delusion is developed. Daily one has read in the papers that the uniformed order of this and that, the students of—University, or the—Police Department, etc., etc. have offered the Government a fully trained company or regiment. Although the military schools are unquestionably of value to the nation, they give so little of practical service compared to what might be that there is an almost criminal loss. In the majority of cases the cadet has little or no real military information or interest. The average ex-military-school student because of that fact, is not suited for a commission in the National Guard or Volunteers, despite that mysterious report of three British officers who were sent to spy out the land in America during the excitement over the Venezuelan controversy twenty years ago and who testified that although the Regular Army was negligible because of its smallness and the National Guard would not count for much, there were numerous military schools which were ready to pour out a flood of officers for the volunteers. And this report is said to have persuaded the British Government of the danger of having war with the United States!

There are three deficiencies, Capt. Stockton says in the Infantry Journal, which need to be remedied to give these schools more practical value. First, the Government takes but little interest in many military schools where there is no Army officer on detail; second, where there are such details the requirements of the War Department can be carried out only perfunctorily, and third, many schools that under the present methods are a positive detriment to our military strength receive aid from the Government in the shape of officer details and actual financial support. In schools where there is no officer detailed are instructors capable of imparting military instruction and willing to do so if they were taught how to do so and steps should be taken to equip military instructors with a knowledge adequate to their duties. Perfunctory performance of duty is made necessary by the want of a uniform system of instruction. Instructor-officers have no guide but their own ideas. There is nothing, for example, to indicate what shall be included "in a thorough and careful exposition of the approved military policy." There are anti-military sentiments in the faculty which must be considered and all such things require a standard system to guide the officer. In the third class of deficiencies, the Government should increase the severity of the requirements for financial assistance or an Army detail. Institutions that receive such benefits should be required to maintain proper discipline and give the detailed officer proper summary power as well as earnest support in the furtherance of the approved military course. It will be better, says the essayist, to do away entirely with semi-military institutions at which details are now made and to permit the officers now so detailed to institute a lecture course at strictly civilian institutions for the purpose of informing men who are civilians and not "play soldiers" what a civilian should know about the military needs of the nation.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The San Francisco, on the east coast of Mexico, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for overhaul.

The U.S.S. Denver, on the west coast of Mexico, has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for material inspection.

The Monocacy and the Palos were placed in commission on June 24 and assigned to duty with the Second Division, Asiatic Fleet.

The brigantine Boxer arrived at Newport, R.I., from Annapolis, in tow of the tug Uncas. She will be used as a training ship at the Naval Training Station in place of the frigate Constellation.

The Prairie, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to proceed to Annapolis, to arrive about July 5. The vessel, with members of the graduating class on board, will leave about the 6th proximo for Mexican waters.

Several thousand dollars damage was done to the new Argentine battleship Rivadavia, and several workmen narrowly escaped death, at Quincy, Mass., June 29, when forty tons of steel casing fell from a tackle that gave way directly below the deck. The casing was to be used over the buckets which lie close to the turbines.

The U.S. battleships Missouri and Idaho, of the Naval Academy practice squadron, arrived at Naples June 27. The Illinois, the third vessel of the squadron, cracked a cylinder at sea and arrived after the two first named ships. Detachments of officers, midshipmen and seamen went to Rome on a sightseeing tour. All the midshipmen are enjoying good health. The squadron leaves for Gravesend, England, on July 3.

H. P. Harris, a youthful bluejacket of the U.S. Navy, was dishonorably discharged from the Service June 27 for cheating during the February and April examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. Harris was one of the first of the enlisted



men to get a chance to be appointed a midshipman. He is a native of Mississippi, and after passing his own test in February he impersonated Charles B. Longre, also of Mississippi, and passed under this lad's name in the April examination, taking the test at Richmond, Va.

The Alabama was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, July 1.

The Delaware, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to Vera Cruz.

The North Carolina will relieve the Mississippi as aeronautic ship. The Maine will relieve the Idaho in the Naval Academy practice squadron.

The Monadnock has been assigned to duty as tender to the First Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet, as the relief of the Mohican.

The Prairie, which left Vera Cruz on June 28 for Annapolis, has been ordered to stop at Hampton Roads and transport a draft of men from the Mississippi to the navy yard, Philadelphia. After disembarking the draft at Philadelphia the Prairie will proceed to Annapolis.

The Panther, now at the Charleston Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Narragansett Bay, together with such destroyers of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at Charleston as have completed their overhauling. The remaining vessels of the flotilla will proceed to Newport, R.I., upon completion of repairs. The Reserve Torpedo Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet will base on Narragansett Bay until further notice. The Brooklyn will relieve the North Carolina as receiving ship at Boston.

#### DAVID G. FARRAGUT—THE MAN.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., has an excellent article on "David G. Farragut the Man" in the New York Evening Post of June 27. Nothing can be said of this noble sailor that exaggerates his merit. Telling of an unexpected and generous offer Admiral Farragut made to him when Goodrich was a young ensign attached to Farragut's squadron, of the money he required to pay his expenses from Cherbourg to Paris to enable him to see the exposition there, Admiral Goodrich says: "I was quite overwhelmed by this unexpected and generous offer coming, as it did, from one so high to one so humble, almost a total stranger to him. I have told this story because it reveals Farragut's character in a light not generally known, and I have told it in the first person because my own insignificance lends it additional force and point. If Farragut could show such kindness of thought and impulse toward one he hardly knew at all, what must he have been toward those happy enough to stand to him in intimate relations? When one thinks of the marvelous opportunities he opened up to a mere lad just starting on his career in the Navy and of his prompt and charming tender of financial aid, one need not wonder that the lad, now grown gray in the Service, is still unable to decide which is the greater, his admiration for Farragut the Admiral or his affection for Farragut the Man."

"Always cheerful; always polite even when necessity compelled him to utter words of reproof, he endeared himself to those fortunate enough to be within the sphere of his personal magnetism. And he never lost an opportunity to learn anything which later might be useful in his profession. He was no less active in body than in mind. At the age of sixty-three, off Mobile, one calm evening, he was watching some young officers exercising on the other side of the deck from his promenade. 'Can any of you do this?' he asked, seizing his left foot in his right hand and then jumping his right foot through the loop thus formed. Well, as the boys say, he 'stumped them all.'"

Admiral Goodrich calls attention to the fact that Farragut, "like George H. Thomas and Percival Drayton, not to mention others, belonged to that small but noble band of Southern patriots whose conception of loyalty, rising superior to local considerations, gives them a just claim to our undying gratitude." In this connection it may be well to record the story told to the writer by Loyall Farragut as to his father's severance of his relations with the South. The Admiral was in Norfolk, Va., in April, 1861, and while there was in the habit of going to a certain store where Navy officers gathered to discuss the news of the day. When he was told of the issue of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, following the attack on Fort Sumter, Farragut promptly exclaimed, "I am glad of it; that is what the President should have done." He was informed by the others present that no man holding such sentiments could live in Norfolk. "Very well," he said in reply, "I can find some other place to live in." He then started for the door, leading his son by the hand, and took the first boat leaving Norfolk for New York, which chanced to be the last boat departing from that city for the North before intercourse between the two sections was terminated. Had he delayed until another day he would have been held in custody at Norfolk.

The French have prepared designs for quadruple turrets for 15-inch guns. A model of a four-gun turret is to undergo final tests at Gavres. These turrets are twin turrets placed side by side with an armored wall between them.

## THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Saturn, sailed June 30 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Milwaukee, sailed June 30 from Bremerton, Wash., for Tacoma, Wash.

Saratoga, sailed July 1 from Shanghai, China, for Chefoo, China.

Ajax, sailed July 1 from Shanghai, China, for Hankow, China.

Smith, arrived June 29 at Charleston, S.C.

Delaware, sailed July 1 from Norfolk, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Rhode Island, sailed July 1 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Dolphin, arrived July 1 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Perkins, sailed July 1 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Charleston, S.C.

Kansas, sailed July 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for La Guaira, Venezuela.

Mayflower, arrived July 1 at the New York Yard.

Galveston and Cincinnati, arrived at Chefoo July 2.

Cheyenne, with submarine division, arrived at Astoria, Ore., July 2.

Tallahassee, arrived at Norfolk Yard July 2.

Milwaukee, sailed from Seattle for Honolulu July 1.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 27, 1914.  
Promotion in the Navy.

Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan to be Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Nominations received by the Senate June 29, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 5, 1914: Frank T. Leighton, Alva D. Bernhard, Arthur S. Dysart, Tracy L. McCauley, John H. S. Deszes and Augustine W. Rieger.

Med. Dir. James G. Field, an additional number in grade, to be a medical director from Jan. 22, 1913, with the officer next below him, and to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Med. Dir. George Pickrell to be a medical director from Jan. 22, 1913, to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Med. Dir. Albert M. D. McCormick to be a medical director from Sept. 29, 1913, to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Med. Dir. George B. Wilson to be a medical director from Oct. 20, 1913, to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Med. Dir. Charles F. Stokes to be a medical director from Nov. 14, 1913, to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Walter C. Miller, of Georgia, to be an assistant dental surgeon in the Dental Reserve Corps from June 24, 1914.

Edwin N. Cochran, of Maryland, to be an assistant dental surgeon in Dental Reserve Corps from June 24, 1914.

Gordon H. Claude, of Maryland, to be an assistant dental surgeon in Dental Reserve Corps from June 24, 1914.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 27, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Samuel McGowan to be Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Account, with the rank of rear admiral.

#### Navy.

Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers to be a civil engineer with rank of captain.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders.

John C. Fremont, Edward E. Spafford, Walter N. Vernou, Lewis Cox, Frank R. McCraw and Percy W. Foote.

Capt. Edwin B. Cole to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Barker to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Allen E. Simon to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Ernest F. Slater, of South Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps.

P.A. Surg. James S. Woodward, James A. Randall and Charles E. Ryder to be surgeons.

Fenn-Gaskell Skillern, Jr., and Clarence W. Ross to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 26.—Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane detached New London Ship and Engine Building Company; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessop detached Arkansas; to command Benham.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson detached command Benham; to connection fitting out Downes and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. W. F. Newton detached Terry; to Cheyenne.

Lieut. George C. Pegram detached Vicksburg; to Charleston.

Ensign J. L. Hill detached Louisiana; to leave.

Ensign W. N. Jupp detached North Dakota; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Surg. M. S. Elliott detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

Surg. T. W. Richards detached Washington; to Florida.

P.A. Surg. H. A. May detached Solace; to Washington.

Pay Insp. Joseph Fyffe to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. G. P. Dyer detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray to duty in charge naval coal depot, New London, Conn.

Chief Carp. J. W. Costello detached Virginia; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk A. J. Marshall appointed; to Milwaukee.

Note.—The Monocacy and Palos were placed in commission on June 24 and assigned to duty with the 2d Division, Asiatic Fleet.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, June 26, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen detached command Rainbow; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne detached naval station, Olongapo; to command Rainbow.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Spore detached Samar; to Saratoga.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. H. Rice detached Villalobos; to Samar.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. Van Valkenburgh detached Rainbow; to Pampanga.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. J. Dixon detached Saratoga; to naval hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

Ensign C. B. Whitehead detached Pampanga; to Rainbow.

Ensign W. S. King detached Cincinnati; to Villalobos.

Ensign R. P. Molten, Jr., detached Saratoga; to Samar.

P.A. Surg. W. L. Mann, Jr., detached naval station, Cavite; to Cincinnati.

P.A. Paymr. I. D. Coyle detached Helena; to home, wait orders.

Chief Bttn. F. D. Blakely detached naval station, Cavite.

Bttn. A. C. Fraenzel detached Rainbow; to Monadnock.

JUNE 27.—Lieut. E. C. Oak detached Yorktown; to California.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, Jr., to home, wait orders.

Ensign R. B. Daughtry detached Whipple; to Preble.

Ensign J. B. Oldendorf detached Whipple; to California.

Ensign J. C. Ware detached California; to Preble.

Ensign W. H. Geisenhoff to Asiatic Station, via Army transport, Aug. 5, 1914.

Ensign J. M. Ashley detached duty Henley; to Burgess Company, Marblehead, Mass.

Ensign J. J. Saxer detached Mayrant; to Trippe.

Ensign J. M. Deem to command G-1.

Gun. C. C. Stutz detached Maine; to duty in charge naval radio station, Key West, Fla.

Chief Mach. Frank Risser detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.

Mach. P. J. Solon detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to New Hampshire.

June 29.—Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Steele detached California; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. S. Culp detached Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.; to Yorktown.

Ensign J. D. Moore detached receiving ship, Mare Island; to temporary command Goldsborough.

Ensign A. W. Rieger detached Ohio; to Alabama.

Ensign J. L. Hill to Louisiana.

Ensign F. H. Weaver to treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Med. Dir. E. P. Stone, retired, placed on retired list from June 24, 1914, in accordance with Sec. 1415, Rev. Stats. (physical disability).

P.A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh detached naval hospital, Guam; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Paymr. P. A. Clarke to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chief Mach. O. P. Oraker detached Colorado; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

JUNE 30.—Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie detached Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan to Chief Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paymr. Clerk E. R. Walter appointed; to Virginia.

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Herbert resignation accepted.

JULY 1.—Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Brooks, retired, detached navy yard, New York; to home.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman detached Naval Academy; to Texas.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. G. Olsen detached Vicksburg; to Milwaukee.

Ensign F. E. P. Ueberroth detached Vermont; to Jarvis.

Ensign R. C. Lee detached Vicksburg; to Milwaukee.

Ensign P. H. Marcus detached Vicksburg; to Milwaukee.

Ensign A. C. Roberts to Asiatic Station, via Army transport of Aug. 5, 1914.

Ensign P. F. McMurdo, M.R.C., detached Vicksburg; to Colorado.

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan commissioned Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paymr. J. F. Hatch detached Washington; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney detached Utah; to home, wait orders.

Mach. W. H. Muelhouse detached New Hampshire, to Canal Zone.

Note.—Phar. Joseph H. Graham, retired, died at Chelsea, Mass., on June 26.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 30.—Capt. E. B. Cole commissioned from June 9, 1914.

First Lieut. A. B. Miller commissioned from Feb. 5, 1914.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 7, JUNE 20, 1914, U.S.M.C.

1. The Major General Commandant takes pleasure in announcing to the Marine Corps that the Secretary of the Navy has addressed commendatory letters to officers and enlisted men of the Corps for their conduct in connection with the fighting incident to the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in April, 1914, as follows:

Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in commanding the 2d Regiment of Marines, deserving of the highest honors and awards.

Major Albertus W. Catlin for conspicuous courage and skill in the second day's fighting, in command of his battalion.

Major Smedley D. Butler for conspicuous courage and skill in the second day's fighting, in command of his battalion.

Majors George C. Reid and Randolph C. Berkeley for conspicuous courage and skill in handling their men under trying conditions.

Capt. John A. Hughes, Walter N. Hill, Eli T. Fryer and Jesse F. Dyer for eminent and conspicuous conduct in both days' fighting.

First Sergt. John H. Fay for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in the discharge of company duties.

Sergt. Robert W. Miller for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in the handling of the Colt gun under his charge.

Corpl. Thomas L. Edwards for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in the handling of a Colt gun, especially after two men had been wounded and one killed in his immediate vicinity.

Pvt. Lee Mahr for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in rescuing Pvt. Rufus E. Percy, under heavy fire.

Pvts. James C. Leddick and Mike Cohen for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in rescuing Pvt. August G. Ebel, under heavy fire.

Sergt. Tracy Baker, Corpl. William S. White, Pvts. Wallace Le R. Harnevious, Karl H. Fullerton, Hiram W. Yant, William H. Briggs, John L. Streitenberger and Edward R. Barton for conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in assisting in the rescue of 3d Class Electr. Gisburne and Pvt. Daniel A. Haggerty, and returning to position under fire.

2. There has been filed with the record of each officer and enlisted man a copy of the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Navy, and further, each enlisted man has, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, been advanced to the next higher grade.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

#### ORDER NO. 8, JUNE 26, 1914, U.S.M.C.

1. In order that commanding officers may at all times have in convenient form information as to what members of their commands have special qualifications in employments other than their strictly military duties, it is directed that, hereafter, in preparing service-record books upon transfer, notation of a man's special qualifications, if he has any, be made on the page provided for extra and special-duty details. This can be done, in most instances, by using care in filling out the column under "Manner of Performing Duty—Why Relieved."

2. In preparing discharge certificates upon expiration of enlistment, notation will be made, under "Remarks," of the employment other than military duty for which the man is best adapted, as shown by his service-record book.

3. Upon the re-enlistment of a man, the employment for which he is best suited, as given on his discharge-certificate, will be entered on page one of his service-record book as the second entry under "Occupation Prior to Entering the Military or Naval Service"; e.g., "Plumber's helper—Is good plumber"; "Laborer—Is good cook," etc.

4. This order does not require that any additional entry be made in a man's service-record book, or upon his discharge-certificate, unless he has been found to have special qualifications of the character mentioned.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JUNE 25.—Third Lieut. F. W. Brown granted thirty days' leave.

JUNE 26.—Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger granted sixteen days' leave.

JUNE 29.—Capt. F. J. Haake granted fifteen days' leave, commencing July 15.

JUNE 30.—Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche granted sixty days' leave.

Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman assigned to duties of line during absence of 2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche.

JULY 2.—Capt. Commandant E. P. Bertholf ordered to New York on official business.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Coxswain Matson, attached to the revenue cutter Winona, on June 26 was attacked by an alligator while swimming in Pinto Pass with a number of his mates. He was taken to the Marine Hospital with a badly chewed leg. The coxswain and others from the Winona went in swimming from a row-boat. When the alligator pursued them all except Matson succeeded in getting back into the boat. His companions rescued him.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. C. G. Roemer. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. G. Billard. New London, Conn.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. On Alaskan cruise.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia; on ice patrol duty.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Depot, South Baltimore, Md., out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. On Alaskan cruise.

THEIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.



UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. On Alaskan cruise.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 11, 1914.

On Tuesday of last week Capt. and Mrs. Deems gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sturgis and Capt. and Mrs. Apple. Capt. and Mrs. Mason on Friday gave a "despedida" dinner in honor of Mrs. Apple, who was among those sailing for home on the Sheridan Sunday morning. Miss Ellis, Lieutenant Bowley, Captain Apple and Capt. and Mrs. Mason completed the party. The Haliwa Hotel was the scene of another moonlight dance given for the Service people. These are always well attended by Schofield people. At the hotel early in the evening Capt. and Mrs. Fair were dinner hosts of Colonel McGunagle, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Beach, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Fehét, Capt. and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney and Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire.

Miss Hortense Short, whose birthday occurred on Saturday, enjoyed a delightful surprise at Haliwa, when a party of young friends announced to her that they had been invited to her "birthday party." A beautiful birthday cake, wreathed with garlands of perfect little pink candy roses, carried twelve silver candlesticks with dainty pink shades, while quantities of lovely pink hibiscus were scattered over the cloth. The merry party included Misses Hortense Short, Katherine Winans, Ruth Harrison, Betty Case, Helen Alexander, Yates and Smith, and Lieutenants Ulio, McCulloch, Campanole, Enyart, Maxwell and Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Johnson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Beach, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea and Miss Holcomb. On Thursday afternoon an informal little party of four enjoyed a "beach picnic" and swim at Haliwa. The Misses Hopkins and Ellis, Lieutenant Deshon and Dr. Kennedy composed the party. Miss Charlotte Reichmann was the complimented guest at the auction party given by Mrs. Hunt on Wednesday for Miss Reichmann, Mesdames Gose, Mapes, Reichmann, Willard, Naylor, McAfee, Beard, King, Nichols, Hunt and Miss Pratt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Miss Charlotte Reichmann, Miss Smith and Lieutenant Watrous at dinner June 5; Col. and Mrs. Beach's guests were Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Miss Charlotte Reichmann, who was the complimented guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Harold Naylor, June 5, for Mesdames Cassels, King, Burnett, Beard, Hunt and Nichols; at auction Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Nichols won the prizes.

A dainty luncheon was given June 4 for Miss Charlotte Reichmann by Miss Carpenter. The bridal white and green characterized this affair. A miniature wedding scene was carried out by dolls in the center of the table; the party consisted of bride, groom and bridesmaid, advancing up a satin ribbon aisle toward a flower altar. Low, round bowls of white flowers were placed at the four corners of the table, which formed graceful arches of green vines, which canopied the bridal party. Present: Misses Pratt, Short, Harrison, Kirkham, McDonald, Hopkins, Ellis, Smith, Reichmann and Mrs. Tinker. On June 3 Col. and Mrs. Menoher were honor guests at a dinner given by Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken for Col. and Mrs. Howell and Capt. and Mrs. Olney. Dr. and Mrs. Kremers on Wednesday evening gave a musicale in the Cavalry Club. A duet by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Kremers was the opening number. Miss Yates gave a violin solo, which was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Aiken, another vocal solo by Mrs. Jones, from Honolulu, and Lieutenant Samuelson's violin solo brought the musicale to a close. Dancing was enjoyed until late in the evening.

The farewell of the regiment to their lieutenant colonel and his popular wife took the form of a reception and dance, at which all the officers and ladies of the 1st Field Artillery were hosts. The Cavalry-Artillery Club was beautiful with masses of the mountain flower, lehua, and banks of ferns and plants. The guildons of the regiment were an attractive part of the decorative scheme, while red-shaded lights and comfortable cozy corners added their share to the hospitable atmosphere of the rooms. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Menoher were Col. and Mrs. Sturgis and Major and Mrs. Cruikshank. Present were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Colonel McGunagle, Col. and Mrs. Beach, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Colonel Hirst, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea. The 1st Artillery band played for dancing. One of the bachelor messes at Castner were hosts at a delightful supper after the hop, June 2, at the 10th Infantry Club. Those entertaining were Lieutenants McCulloch, Fales, Hineman, Robertson and Sadler. The guests were the Misses Short, Harrison, Carpenter, Kirkham, Winans, Hopkins, Pratt and Reichmann, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ladd, Lieutenants Maxwell, Bowley, Samuelson, Watrous, Little, Enyart, Shekerjian, Whitley and Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Johnson.

Miss Katherine Winans gave a dinner before the hop last Friday, entertaining Miss Betty Case, Miss Yates and Lieutenants Maxwell, McCulloch and Robertson. Capt. and Mrs. Fair gave a large dinner Saturday at the Haliwa Hotel for Schofield friends.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 30, 1914.

A dinner was given at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Crawford for Major and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, N.J., Mrs. Rand and Lieutenant Goodrick. They also entertained at dinner the following evening for Captain Kilbourne and Captain Embick, of Fort Hamilton. Capt. and Mrs. Fisher gave a pretty dinner June 19, which included Major and Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Miss Fleming and Lieutenant Buyers. Mrs. Fisher entertained June 29 at tea in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Johnston, of Alexandria, who is visiting here, accompanied by her son, Frank. The table was presided over by Mesdames Young and Bunker. Mrs. Barroll served the punch.

Mrs. Borton was hostess at tea June 26 to meet Mrs. Simon Barasch, Mrs. Clark Holbrook, Mrs. Hendrickson and the Mesdames Edwards of Red Bank, N.J. Miss Tinkham, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Borton this week. Capt. and Mrs. Tasker entertained the Bridge Club June 26, when prizes were won by Mesdames Borton and Tasker, Colonel Barroll and Mr. Borton. Miss Davenport, who has been visiting Mrs. Hawkins, left this week for her home on Staten Island. The post gymnasium, gay with flags and bunting, and lighted with Japanese lanterns and colored electric lights, was the brilliant setting for the bachelors' hop Thursday evening. The Fort Hamilton band played for dancing until midnight, when a delicious supper was enjoyed at the club. A large number of dinner parties preceded the bachelors' dance, none being more enjoyed than their own given at their mess for out-of-post guests, including Miss Verluman, Mr. Verluman, of New York, Miss Thorne, of Brooklyn, Lieutenant Blackmore, of Fort Hamilton, Lieutenant Sullivan, of West Point, Miss Carrothers, of New Jersey, and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Bown gave a dinner for Miss Ohler, of Larchmont, Miss Ross, of New York, and Lieut. Charlton Griffith, of West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton gave a prettily appointed dinner for Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, Misses Tinkham and Church, of New York, Mrs. Howe, of Key West, and Major Ferguson. Major and Mrs. Rand's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Capt. and Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Bootes, of Brooklyn Navy Yard. Major and Mrs. Shepard entertained Mrs. Van Rensselaer, of New York, Major and Mrs. Young and Captain Dunn, all the jolly dinner parties adjourning early to the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton entertained Sunday at dinner for

Major and Mrs. Young and Major and Mrs. Shepard in compliment to their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of New York. Mrs. Babcock, of Key West, Fla., arrived to-day to spend the rest of the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Brinton. A number of the officers and ladies of the post left to-day on the Harvey Brown to attend the reception given at Fort Hamilton by Col. and Mrs. Allen for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Rockwell, of Manila, is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Shepard.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., June 25, 1914.

Mrs. Davis and her young son, Sammy, who have been at the Letterman Hospital for treatment, returned home June 17. Miss Rundlett, of Iowa, sister of Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, also arrived on Wednesday to make an extended visit. Mrs. Condon's father and mother, Judge and Mrs. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C., are to be guests on the post for the summer. Major L. R. Burgess, of General Wissner's staff, from Fort Milby, and Major R. R. Raymond, C.E., have been on the post this week as members of a board. Major Burgess was a guest of Major and Mrs. Davis, while Major Raymond was Lieut. and Mrs. Willett's guest.

Those who have left for camp at San Ysidro to join their husbands for a month or so are Mrs. Hunter and her four children, Mrs. Brereton and her young daughter. Majors Davis, Burgess and Raymond, Lieutenants Miller and Drake, witnessed the field gun practice at San Ysidro June 18. Dr. and Mrs. Carrington and two sons will spend the summer here at the fort with their daughter, Mrs. Wallace. Lieutenant Wallace is still on the border. Miss Sarah Hunter and Mr. Ferron were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Willett for over Sunday. On Friday Mrs. Willett served tea in honor of Mrs. Best and Mrs. Guntherie. Others present were Mrs. Davis and her sister, Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Palmer and her mother, Mrs. Rierodon; Mrs. Page, Mrs. Condon and her mother, Mrs. O'Connell; Mrs. McCune and her sister, Miss Rundlett.

Mrs. Davis gave three tables of bridge for her sister, Mrs. Smith, Monday evening. Present: Mesdames Condon, O'Connell, Palmer, Rierodon, Page, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Miss Rundlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Davis. Prizes were won by Mesdames Smith, Willett and McCune. General Wissner and Major Gilmore arrived June 23 to inspect the armament. General Wissner was Major and Mrs. Davis's guest while here and Major Gilmore was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Condon.

A very pretty dinner was given at the Coronado Hotel by Capt. and Mrs. Condon on June 24 in honor of General Wissner, and for Major Gilmore, Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Judge and Mrs. O'Connell and Lieut. and Mrs. Willett. On June 25 Mrs. Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, U.S.A., gave a charming bridge for her daughter, Mrs. Fuquay, when those from the post were Mesdames Davis, Smith, Condon, O'Connell, Page and Willett.

## TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., June 22, 1914.

The 1st Battalion, Major Upton in command, on Monday relieved the 3d Battalion, Major Gerhardt in command, from the duty of guarding the locks of the Panama Canal and the main bridges of the Panama Railroad. Company A, Captain Cocheu in command, with Lieutenants Jervey and Jones, and Company C, Captain Tebbetts in command, with Lieutenants Reed and Fitzmaurice, relieved Company M, Captain Whitworth, with Lieutenants Allderdice and Eichelberger, and Company I, Captain Rogers, with Lieutenant Malony, from duty at Gatun. Company D, under command of Captain MacArthur, with Lieutenants White and Lytle, relieved Company L, Capt. W. C. Jones, with Lieutenant Kennedy, at Pedro Miguel. Company D, commanded by Captain Eskridge, with Lieutenants Stewart and Sherman, relieved Company K, Captain Taylor, with Lieutenants Wells and Wilbur, at Miraflores. The companies at Gatun are comfortably quartered in buildings vacated by the canal forces. There are also quarters at that place for the officers on duty with those companies, together with their families. The companies at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores are, however, under canvas, but it is hoped soon to place them in buildings, and thus make service at these two points less of a discomfort.

Mrs. Whitworth and son, Pegram, and Mrs. Eichelberger returned from Gatun on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz on Monday evening were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall on Monday for dinner and auction bridge. Dorothy Tebbetts, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, gave a dinner on Monday in honor of Daisy and Langdon Reed, who leave soon with their mother for the States. Other guests were Tyler Coleman, Mary Collins, Helene and Mildred Gowen and Dorothy Ann Ingram. The concert by the 10th Infantry Band was enjoyed during the dinner.

Mrs. H. G. Ford entertained the younger children of the post on Tuesday in honor of the sixth birthday anniversary of Lucius Cron, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Cron. A spider web was first untangled, each guest finding a gift at the end of his string. Following this each guest made a scrap book and gave either a recitation or sang a song. Refreshments were served, the large birthday cake being cut by the guest of honor. Those present included Hall and Virginia Stokes, Betty Gowen, Mandeville Ingram, Hazard and Lydia Eskridge, Pegram Whitworth, Jane Stewart, Daisy and Langdon Reed, Isabel and Mary Harrell, Billy and Bobby Cron and Billy Cummings.

Nearly two hundred recruits for the regiment have arrived from the States this week.

Capt. F. S. Cocheu, Capt. J. C. MacArthur and Capt. P. Whitworth, of Camp Otis, and Mr. Beyer, of Culebra, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their graduation from West Point by a dinner at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, this week. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy for auction bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner and auction Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Tebbetts and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed.

Lieutenant Gerhardt, C.E., on duty at Culebra, was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Tuesday. Miss Virginia Gerhardt arrived from the States on Tuesday and will spend the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt. She has been studying music at Richmond, Va. Mrs. G. W. Goethals, wife of the Governor of the Canal Zone, sailed for the States on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Gerhardt gave a reception on Wednesday evening to the ladies and officers to meet their daughter, Miss Virginia. Mrs. Gerhardt was assisted by Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Whitworth and Misses Lockett, Beuret and Birmingham.

Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Gelo and Miss Beuret were luncheon guests of Mrs. Coleman on Wednesday. Tyler Coleman had dinner Tuesday for Helene and Mildred Gowen and Harwood Jones. Mrs. Tebbetts had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Stokes and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed.

The first passage of a boat of considerable size through the canal from ocean to ocean occurred June 14, when the dredge Culebra, with a displacement of 3,000 tons, left the Atlantic Ocean about eight o'clock in the morning and arrived at the Pacific terminal of the canal at five in the afternoon. The canal is now ready for the passage of ships up to 10,000 tons, there being over thirty-five feet of water through Cucaracha Slide, with a channel at no place narrower than 140 feet. On Thursday of this week the 6,000-ton ship Santa Clara, of the Grace Steamship Line, was put through the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks to test these locks. The Santa Clara arrived from San Francisco Thursday morning and was tied up at the north end of the Miraflores locks, eight-five feet above sea level, on Thursday evening. The lockage was a success in every way. The Santa Clara returned to sea level Friday morning to discharge her cargo at Balboa. It is expected that the first seagoing vessel will be passed through the canal soon after the first of July.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman for dinner and auction bridge Thursday.

The 3d Battalion spent Thursday in cleaning up the trenches and approaches thereto of the semi-permanent fortifications of Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks. Each company of the regiment has a certain section of the trenches near the Pacific locks and Pacific side of the canal for which it is responsible. This necessitates frequent visits, especially during the rainy

season, for the removal of grass, dirt and brush, not only from the trenches themselves, but also from the trails leading to and connecting them.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy were auction bridge guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz on Thursday. Miss Gerhardt and Lieutenant Borden, O.A.C., stationed at Corozal, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett for luncheon Friday. The 10th Infantry Band rendered a delightful concert Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Blauvelt, recently from the States to join her husband. Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett celebrated their wedding anniversary with a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, Saturday. Mrs. Coleman on Friday evening gave a motion picture theater party for Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Lockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers.

Capt. and Mrs. Ingram had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Eskridge, Major Upton and Captain Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth had dinner Saturday for Minister Price and Major Halfert, of Panama City, and Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and Lieutenant Gruber, of Camp Otis. Dinner and bridge guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Jones.

A hop given in the post dance hall Saturday evening was attended by Minister Price and Major Halfert, of Panama City, and Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Major Upton, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Misses Gerhardt, Lockett and Birmingham and Lieutenants Allderdice, Beuret, Stutesman, Patch, Gruber and Snapp, of Camp Otis. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a supper after the hop in honor of Miss Virginia Gerhardt and for Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Misses Gerhardt, Beuret, Lockett and Birmingham and Lieutenants Beuret, Snapp, Stutesman, Patch, Wilbur, Malony and Gruber. Mrs. Marshall served salad and Lieutenant Wilbur presided over the punch.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger spent Sunday with her parents. Judge and Mrs. Gudger, at Ancon. Dorothy Ann Ingram had supper Sunday in honor of Daisy and Langdon Reed and for Dorothy Tebbetts, Mildred and Helene Gowen, Mary Collins and Tyler Coleman. Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau for supper and motion picture show June 21 were Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 28, 1914.

Mrs. J. S. Switzer had supper June 14 for Mrs. L. M. Nuttman and her daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Charles Sweet is spending a few weeks on his ranch in western Nebraska. Mrs. Younglof, who has had a fractured ankle, is now able to be out on crutches. Mr. J. S. Switzer, jr., arrived home from Ann Arbor June 18 and will spend his vacation at Crook.

Mrs. Nuttman and Mrs. Roberts were luncheon guests of Mrs. Whiting June 16. Mrs. F. W. Van Dyne, who has spent the past year in Galveston, has joined her parents in Newark, N.J., and will remain there while Captain Van Dyne is in Vera Cruz. Mrs. Frederick Krug and Miss Krug, who have been at Atlantic City, arrived at Crook June 19. Colonel O'Connor, I.G., spent Monday at the post on duty and while here was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, who gave a dance and swimming party in his honor, and for Major and Miss Krug, Dr. and Mrs. Emil De Lanney, Mesdames Switzer, Switzer, jr., Farnham, Younglof, Glen Denning, Whiting, Sweet, Scott, Hentig and Miss Plummer.

Dorothy Switzer spent the week end with Elizabeth Mitchell at the Colonial in Omaha. Mrs. Scott has entirely recovered from her recent illness. Mrs. Herman Hall, wife of General Hall, of the Constabulary, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Krug.

Mrs. Switzer made Mrs. Whitman, of Wichita, Kas., honor guest at an auction party June 26. Present from the garrison: Mesdames De Lanney, Sweet, Whiting, Aleshire, Scott, Farnham, Glen Denning, and Younglof; from Omaha were Mesdames J. Harry Hussie, E. P. Ellis, C. D. Armstrong, C. C. Rosewater, L. M. Nuttman, F. G. Stritzinger and Miss Moorhead.

Mrs. Louis Sweet, brother of Mrs. Whiting, is expected this week to spend a month at Crook. Mrs. Nuttman has taken a house at Crook and expects to come out July 1.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 28, 1914.

Capt. N. M. Cartmell is a guest of Lieut. G. C. Keicher. Mrs. D. F. Craig, guest of her brother-in-law, Lieut. J. M. Craig, left Monday for the Presidio of San Francisco. On Tuesday the Ladies' Bridge Club met at Capt. Charles C. Farmer, jr.'s, quarters, Miss Blanche Nolan entertaining. Present: Mesdames A. C. Baglin, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAlister and Miss Ethel Jones. The prizes were won by Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Blanche Nolan.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had supper Wednesday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. On Thursday Mrs. J. R. Starkey gave a bridge party in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. M. Holmes, and for Mesdames A. C. Baldwin, J. R. Keyes, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, F. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill, T. E. Grafton, J. A. McAlister, Misses Ethel Jones and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Williams, Pillsbury and Holmes. Capt. A. E. Williams left on Thursday for San Francisco with recruits.

Major J. M. Kennedy on Thursday gave a stag dinner for Col. J. H. Beacom, Major A. S. Frost, Capt. G. E. Houle, A. M. Wetherill and N. M. Cartmell. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster had supper Friday for their guest, Mrs. T. W. Griffith, and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith gave an informal supper in honor of Lieutenant Smith's birthday.

The post baseball team won from the Gray-Adams Engine Company of St. Louis Sunday by a score of 8-1.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., June 28, 1914.

Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf., accompanied by his family, arrived Monday, to relieve Lieutenant Stevens, ordered to join his regiment, the 23d Infantry. The Misses Dora and Mary Shook, house guests of Major and Mrs. Shook, left Monday for Greencastle, Pa. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Gambrell had supper for Mr. Richeson, Mrs. McClellan, Mr. Ashley Rowell and Miss Rowell.

Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 11th Inf., ordered on recruiting duty at Wichita, Kas., arrived here Monday for ten days' instruction. Mrs. Graham gave a motor and theater party to Elitch's Garden Wednesday for Mesdames Schoeffel, Wyke, Stevens, Herr and Miss May Rowell. Mrs. George Van Deusen and daughters, Hazel and Gladys, who have been touring the Orient for six months, returned Wednesday. Mrs. McGrath entertained Friday afternoon for Mesdames Schoeffel, Graham, Wheeler, Wyke, Seeley, Stevens, Felker and Mallory. On Thursday evening the Carnival de Dance Club held its regular monthly meeting in the cathedral room of the Albany Hotel of Denver. From the post were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieutenant Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and daughters, Helen and Ruth, spent the week end at Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak.

The past week our ball team played and won four games, the first with the team from the 12th Cavalry at Superior on Tuesday; the second with the Denham team of Denver on the post grounds Thursday, and then on Saturday they journeyed to Colorado Springs, where they played the Colorado Springs Zoo team two games, one Saturday and one Sunday, the scores being 5-4 and 7-2. Captain Schoeffel umpiring. The second team, however, was defeated by the Jerome Park team of Denver on their home grounds by the score of 5-2. Friday the post company team league with the players on the post team barred opened with a game between the 19th Co. and the team from the band, Hospital Corps and Q.M. Corps. The game was lost by the 19th Co., 15-7. Lieutenant Graham umpiring.



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### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 1, 1914.

Cadet hops and band concerts make every evening pleasant, and as we have had unusually cool, nice weather both forms of entertainment are much appreciated. At the hops of the week Mrs. Dew received with Cadet Gillette on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Bethel with Cadet McGuire on Thursday, and Mrs. Watson with Cadet Strong on Saturday evening.

The Senatorial Committee and the ladies of the party were entertained after the cadet hop on Tuesday, where they had held an informal reception, at supper at the club as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Besides the members of the committee, Senators Luke Lee, James K. Vardaman, William S. West, Thomas B. Catron, James H. Brady, and Mrs. West, wife of Senator West, Miss Lee and Miss Warner, sister and sister-in-law of Senator Lee, there were present at the supper Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Kelly, Colonel Echols and Colonel Holt. Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at luncheon at the club on Wednesday for the Senators and ladies of the party and for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Colonel Smith entertained at dinner on Friday before the band concert.

Mrs. Buck, of Washington, has joined her daughters here, Mrs. Oliver Dickinson and Miss Louise Buck, and will be the guest of Mrs. Dickinson for the rest of the summer. Lieutenant O'Hara has been ordered to Washington for duty for the summer. Mrs. O'Hara will remain here, and her mother, Mrs. Westlake, will be her guest. Mrs. Fieberger entertained on Friday with a dinner-dance for Miss Jean Worthington and Miss Helen Upson, the guests including a number of cadets. Lieutenant Osborne sailed last week for Spain, where he will spend the summer in study. Mrs. Osborne and daughter, Mary, are visiting in the South. Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield are spending a few days away visiting in New Jersey.

Miss Taylor, of Plainfield, N.J., was a recent guest of her niece, Mrs. Hobbs. On Thursday Mrs. Hobbs entertained with a bridge of three tables for Miss Taylor; other guests were Mrs. Reilly, Watson, Butler, Gallagher, Meyer, MacMillan, Dickinson, O'Leary, Miner, Eckels, Miss Buck. Prizes were won by Mrs. Reilly, Watson and Gallagher. Mr. Frank Newton, of Perth Amboy, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bethel for the week-end. Mrs. Dew has returned home after a visit of several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Williams at Fort Slocum. Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, of Washington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. MacMillan, having come on here from Atlantic City, where she had been convalescing from her recent illness. Gen. and Mrs. McCrea are away visiting Mrs. McCrea's sister, Mrs. Rodney Mason, at her summer home on the St. Lawrence. Mrs. Kelly, wife of Lieut. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder.

A party from the post motored to Lake Oscawanna and back on Sunday. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Captains Sultan and Alexander, Lieutenant Pullen. Mrs. Mitchell is now quite recovered from her recent attack of typhoid fever. Miss Katherine Taylor, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, returns home this week. Mr. Jerry spent the week-end here with his sister, Mrs. Stuart. Miss Marina Bell, of Nashville, Tenn., was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baer, who entertained at dinner for her on Saturday, the guests afterward going to Highland Falls to attend a dance given by Mrs. Tracy at her home there. Miss Lawrence, of Tampa, Fla., sister of Mrs. Frederick Dickman, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder for over Sunday.

At the Country Club at Garrison on Wednesday afternoon M. Perrin, of Paris, gave a reading from Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" with great dramatic skill and expression. Mrs. Osborn, of Garrison, had arranged for the reading; those from West Point who attended were Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Householder and Mrs. Kelly. Captain Koehler returned on Monday after a short vacation spent in Milwaukee. Lieutenants Dew and Taylor have returned from a week's tour of duty with the Militia. Miss Eleanor Vidmer returned home on Monday from a visit at the home of Miss Dorsey Pallen, in New Rochelle, bringing with her Miss Grace Freeman as her house guest. Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl has returned home after a visit of some weeks. Captain Daley left on Thursday for the White Mountains, where he will be in charge of an instruction camp for the summer. Colonel Stuart is spending a few weeks' leave in West Virginia. Captain Lindsey and son, Julian, spent a few days last week visiting at Watervliet Arsenal.

Quite a number of officers and ladies from the post went to Poughkeepsie on Friday to watch the intercollegiate boat races which took place there. Lieutenant MacMillan and Mr. Gauthier made the trip in a canoe, stopping at several places on the way. In the special train at the races were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat motored up to Poughkeepsie. Among those who went by boat were Captains Sultan, Alexander, Lieutenant Beere, Richards, Vidmer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vauthier left Monday for Canada to spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels are the owners of the newest automobile in the large collection which West Point now boasts. Mr. Duffy is now running two motor-cars to convey passengers in addition to the usual line of busses and carriages; they are very popular indeed.

At the recent review of the Corps, held for the Senatorial Committee, general comment was made on the fact that at the end of this formation the new Fourth Class of cadets passed also in review after but one week's training. The Committee and spectators alike were pleased at the excellent showing of

this class. On July 1 thirty more new cadets will report to join the Fourth Class, making the total 200 members.

Both the first and second teams of polo are playing games three times a week and the officers composing them are showing great interest. Lieutenants Higley and Chaney, who were recently hurt and laid up for a few days, are now about again.

Recent visitors at the post were Gen. J. B. Kerr, Class of 1870, and Gen. Horace Irving Hale.

Lieutenant Colonel Echols became a colonel on June 28; Major Youngberg, as professor of P.M.E., becomes a lieutenant colonel on July 1, while Lieutenant Colonel Willcox becomes colonel.

The usual exercises are planned for July Fourth, the orator of the day being Cadet Covell, of the First Class. The cadet adjutant, Cadet Altman, will read the Declaration of Independence. Several officers from West Point recently played in the tennis tournament of the Powellton Club at Newburgh; Colonels Holt and Bethel, Lieutenants Wildrick, Malven and Gordon.

The Girls' Friendly Society benefit for the Fresh Air Fund came off on Monday afternoon, a pronounced success. Miss Julia Fieberger had coached the cast for several weeks, and to her efforts as well as the interest and co-operation of the girls themselves is due the excellent result. The U.S.M.A. band gave their service, and sincere thanks and credit are due to every member. Over \$60 was netted for the fund, several contributions helping. The girls enjoyed the getting up and rehearsing of the play, a pleasant climax to the useful work carried on throughout the fall and winter. Started by Chaplain Silver last fall the society has flourished and has proved that an astonishing amount of good work may be accomplished by an earnest little band of members. The cast of "The Little Princess" included Misses Lavinia Jenkins, Louise Schreiber, Victoria McKay, Florence Hickey, Mary Malley, Julia Lally, Anne Rogers, Henrietta Schopper, Florence Maher, Catherine Dannel, Susan Cody, Helen Denton, Ethel Thompson, Henrietta Baylich, Nona Baird, Ernestine Schopper, Frances Leonard, Dorothy Miller, Catherine Schall, Louise Brownlee, Dorothy Hayes, Aurelia Quevedo and Catherine Cody. Schoolgirls: Ida Thompson, Frieda Lehrer, Margaret Rogers, Mary Walsh, Catherine Stapleton, Audrey Jenkins, Bessie Leonard and Ethel Guttormsen. Ushers: Misses Mary Schreiber, Aurelia Quevedo, Margaret and Virginia D'Aiutolo, Corinne Riley, Rose Dreyer, Corinne Bonner, Catherine and Elizabeth Cody and Florence Dahme. Mandolin solo by Mary Schreiber accompanied by Ethel Thompson.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1914.

M. P. Harris, an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy, was dishonorably discharged from the Service on Saturday last for having personated another in an entrance examination to the Naval Academy. This is the case that has been before the public in uncertain statements for some weeks, the Academy authorities being very reticent about the matter. It is charged, and this is the cause of Harris's discharge, that at the April 1 examinations for admission to the Naval Academy Harris, who had previously passed in February a successful examination for his own admission, personated Thomas B. Longre in Richmond and passed. Both men hail from Mississippi. Harris was appointed by Senator Williams and Longre by Senator Vardaman. The similarity of handwriting in the two examination papers was part of the very strong proof against the accused. When Longre presented himself for his physical tests about two weeks ago at the Naval Academy he was disqualified for a minor defect which could have been easily overcome. At that time Longre was closely interrogated and finally admitted that he did not take the mental examination. Seeing that the fraud was discovered, Longre immediately left Annapolis. Harris was at this time serving on board the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes at the Naval Academy, and he was placed in close confinement aboard ship. The discovery being made before Harris had taken his physical tests, he was never a midshipman nor member of the present Fourth Class. In addition to Harris's dishonorable discharge from the Navy, it is mooted here that the Civil Service Commission will take action against him. Harris is very bright, and he is the first enlisted man for years at Annapolis who has been able to pass the mental examinations. Several have tried.

Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard, wife of Constructor Bullard, U.S.N., and her young son are spending several days in Catonsville, Md., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Williar. Mrs. Bullard will shortly join her husband at Cambridge, Mass. Miss Celeste Billingsley, sister of the late Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N., who has been visiting Miss Ruby R. DuVal, left for Baltimore and on July 8 will sail for Savannah, en route to her home in Winona, Miss.

Comdr. F. A. Traut, U.S.N., will be the next head of the Department of Modern Languages, succeeding Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N., recently retired. Capt. George W. Logan, U.S.N., Commandant of Midshipmen, it is learned, will also soon be detached. He is expected to be sent on sea service. It is reported that Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., will succeed him as Commandant of Midshipmen.

The new Fourth Class now numbers 220. There will be about forty more admitted, bringing the number up to nearly the usual average. Of these fifteen will come from the enlisted men of the Service. About twenty-five candidates found slightly disqualified physically will be re-examined in September. A number of others are yet to take their physical tests.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., preached Sunday morning his first sermon to the new midshipmen. Nearly 200 of the corps attended. A choir of thirty, composed of the neophytes, led the singing. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman was organist. Preceded by the drum and bugle, the Fourth Class marched to the chapel. About sixty others, a large body for vacation period, took part in the services. Among others present were Capt. G. W. Logan, Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, Comdr. C. F. Preston, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N. The Chaplain announced his hours at Bancroft Hall to meet the new midshipmen, and invited all to make his acquaintance, and not wait until they were in trouble, as some do. He invited all members of any Christian church to the communion on next Sunday, and said that, while he was an Episcopal minister, the service which he used had been used from time immemorial in the Naval Academy. His predecessor, a Congregational minister, used it, as did Chaplain Clark, a Methodist minister.

Among midshipmen admitted on Monday was James D. Murray, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a grandson of the late Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N., of Annapolis. This is the fifth generation in the Navy from the Murray family, whose fine old home, "Acton," on the Spa, is a type of the old colonial homes of Annapolis. This one was built with brick brought in ballast from England, in 1762. Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., has been here visiting friends. Ensign Wallis Gearing, U.S.N., is spending his last days of vacation in Annapolis with his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., preparatory to joining his ship for sea duty.

### FORT ADAMS.

Fort Adams, R.I., June 30, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constien, U.S.N., Mrs. Kline, Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., and Major Joseph Wheeler. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence T. Marsh arrived from the Philippines Monday after a three months' leave. Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Stuart D. Walling. Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hart of the Torpedo Station, Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. S. F. Dallam and Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins. Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, of Denver, Colo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. George F. Landers.

The members of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, were here for a while Friday afternoon. There was a program of athletic sports and a supper was served under a large tent. Capt. and Mrs. S. F. Dallam had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, and for Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, Major R. S. Abernethy, Major and Mrs. P. R. Ward,

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from Fort Greble; Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond and Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, and for Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Major R. S. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. S. F. Dallam, Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant, Mrs. Cushman, of Boston, mother of Mrs. Grant; Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond and Mrs. Bromberg, mother of Mrs. Perkins.

A section of the Army Relief Society has been organized recently at Fort Adams, with Mrs. George F. Landers as president, Mrs. Homer B. Grant secretary, and Mrs. Donald C. McDonald treasurer. It was decided to have a garden party July 16, with dancing and military features.

Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey and Major R. S. Abernethy, who have been making their annual inspection of Forts Adams and Greble, were entertained during their stay here by Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 27, 1914.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss arrived on last Saturday and spent the night as the guest of Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav. General Bliss was en route to Fort Wingate, N.M., to inspect the Mexican prison camp. On Wednesday General Bliss, accompanied by the division commander, Col. George Bell, Colonel Morgan, Capt. W. E. Hunt and Capt. A. P. Watts, made a tour of inspection of the different military camps in this district by automobiles before returning to headquarters at San Antonio.

Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson entertained the Army bridge club Monday. Prize-winners were Mrs. Robert D. Read, Mrs. F. W. Glover and Miss Edna Hirschinger. Mrs. William S. Graves and daughter, Miss Dorothy, wife and daughter of Major Graves, 20th Inf., will spend the summer at West Point, going by way of Galveston to New York. Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tooley and Miss Annette Schmidt, of San Antonio, were entertained at dinner last Saturday at the Country Club by Lieut. Frederick E. Hohl and remained for the dance. Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. H. M. Johnston and Miss Gladys Johnston left this week for Galveston. Mrs. H. M. Johnston will visit friends in Houston, and Mrs. W. A. Johnston and daughter will go to New York by water.

Mrs. Arthur P. Watts and son, wife and child of Captain Watts, Q.M., have gone to Dallas, Texas, to spend the summer with relatives. Lieut. Earl L. Canady, 13th Cav., has recovered from the accidental wound inflicted by the discharge of his pistol some weeks ago and is now able to be about again. Mrs. John H. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, 13th Cav., has left for Madison, Wis., to spend two months visiting relatives.

Col. John S. Parke, the new commander of the 20th Infantry, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, their son and Capt. O. A. Seaman at dinner at the Country Club Saturday.

The regimental band of the 20th gave a fine concert at the First Methodist Church in El Paso on Thursday evening, to assist the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, who are endeavoring to help build a new church. A battalion of Infantry and a battery of Field Artillery from the El Paso district have been ordered by the War Department to take part in the annual encampment of the New Mexico militia to be held at Deming, N.M., beginning July 11 and lasting until July 21. The assignment of troops for the encampment will be made soon by Col. George Bell, commanding the division.

Carrington Key, son of Mrs. A. H. Davidson, wife of Captain Davidson, 13th Cav., has been chosen by El Paso to raise the new and beautiful American flag to be placed in Washington Park by the residents of East El Paso on the Fourth of July. Young Mr. Key is a direct descendant of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," and with his mother and father has resided at Washington Park for nearly two years.

The officers and ladies of the 13th Cavalry at Columbus, N.M., entertained Saturday and Sunday with a series of affairs which included a baseball game, a luncheon and supper, a dance on Saturday evening and a riding party and stirrup cup on Sunday morning. A number of guests were invited from El Paso and on Saturday morning they motored to Columbus, and after participating in the fun returned to the city on Sunday evening. The guests were met at the station by the 13th Cavalry band and all the officers of the camp, who escorted them to the officers' mess hall for luncheon served to sweet strains of music from the band. A ball game between officers of the 6th Field Artillery from this post and officers of the 13th Cavalry resulted in the visitors coming off victors 12 to 9. For the dance in the evening the mess hall was decorated with flags and guidons of the regiment. Sunday morning the younger guests and officers enjoyed a horseback party and on their return a stirrup cup. Lieut. John M. Thompson and bride, of the 13th, arrived at their station with the guests from the city and a merry time was had by the party in escorting them to their new quarters, a three-room adobe, and that their mode of transportation might be in keeping with their temporary home, a light wagon drawn by an army mule was provided to take them from the station, all of which was great fun. Among the Army persons attending the affairs were Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Hensley, Major William E. Lewis, Major D. E. Aultman, Capt. F. C. Doyle, the Misses Valeria Garrard, Edna Hirschinger, Mrs. W. W. Dudley, Lieuts. Claude Hunt, W. W. Gordon, E. F. Graham, Henry B. Lewis, Alexander D. Surles, E. A. Lohman, J. Chamberlin, V. P. Erwin, A. L. P. Sands, J. C. Maul, Neil G. Finch, R. E. Hoyle.

Mrs. Joseph Garrard left Thursday for Fort Riley, to spend part of the summer with her sister, Mrs. John C. Guilfoyle, and Colonel Guilfoyle.

Capt. William B. Cowin, recently assigned as assistant depot



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quartermaster, has reported for duty. Capt. James A. Worthington, M.C., is on a month's leave with his family in Arkansas. Capt. William J. Kendrick, Q.M.C., has gone East on leave.

A court-martial for the trial of Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav., convened at this post on Thursday. Col. George Bell is president of the court and the judge advocate is Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad. Lieutenant Wheatley is stationed at Noria, N.M., with his troop on border duty.

Corpl. James Techan, 20th Inf., was the center of considerable interest last week when it was learned through a cablegram from Castle Gregory, Ireland, that he had become the heir of a fortune of \$85,000 left him by the death of his brother. Corporal Techan secured a four months' furlough and left at once for his old home, to settle his brother's estate, after which he will return to the United States and purchase his discharge from the Army and then he will return to his home and enjoy his fortune. Heartily congratulations were given him by his friends among his regiment.

Battery C, 6th P.A., spent Thursday in a practice march. First Sergt. Daniel G. Knowlton, Co. A, 16th Inf., died Monday at the post hospital from heat prostration. That morning, with his company, Sergeant Knowlton left the city camp on a practice march, but about ten o'clock was taken very ill on the march, and though he was put into the ambulance and hurried with all speed to the post hospital, he died shortly after. He had served twenty-nine years and was eligible next year for retirement. His remains were shipped to his old home at Schenectady, N.Y., to relatives and were escorted to the Union depot by his company and his commanding officer and given all military honors by his sorrowing friends.

Cos. F and H, 6th Inf., are on the target range this week in the foot hills to the northwest of the city. Being a soldier these days with a possibility of war action means constant practice; reveille at 4:30, and by 5:30 the target range is reached, which necessitates a street-car ride of several miles, followed by a march of nearly a half hour, after which shooting is kept up until 11:30, when the troops return to camp and the afternoon is spent in drill and camp duties. Despite the work the men on border duty in and around El Paso are as fine and sturdy looking a body of soldiers as the Army possesses.

At an auction held this week by the depot quartermaster at the storage depot in El Paso sixty head of horses and mules, harness and other equipment were disposed of.

Many interested civilians gathered at the camp of the 16th Infantry at Camp Cotton in El Paso on Wednesday evening to witness dress parade by the entire regiment.

### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, June 27, 1914.

Capt. C. H. Morrow returned last week from twenty days' leave spent in Kentucky. Captain Peyton and Captain Leonori are recovering from sore arms caused by the typhoid prophylactic administered, they say (although we don't believe it), by means of a hand tire-pump. This is the second time most of us have taken the treatment and its result seems much more severe than the first time. However, in a few days no effect is noticed. By the way, Captain Peyton also is suffering from a real "tango toe" and using crutches. We sympathize with him, but the toe is certainly a beauty.

Major J. D. Moore, late of the regiment, but now adjutant of the port of embarkation (disembarkation?) and on duty in Galveston, visited camp last week. On Saturday Lieutenants Pike, Bartlett and Van Vliet motored to Roger's Oyster Farm, enjoyed a fish supper and reported a delightful evening. Last week the Oleander Country Club entertained for the 18th Infantry. The club is situated ten miles from camp, on the Houston road, in attractive surroundings and the only place near by where one may breathe a little cool air. The officers and ladies were present at the dance that followed. Music was furnished by the regimental band, Mr. Klein directing. Capt. and Mrs. Andres motored to Dickinson with their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan and Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, who were with them for dinner at the club. Capt. and Mrs. Gasser were hosts for Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Kempner, of Galveston, and Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. Captain Morrow entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Lieutenant Lonergan. Major Kobbé motored to the club and had with him Lieutenants Uhl, Patch, Olson and Arnold. Lieutenant Smith was the guest of several Galveston friends. Among others present were Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Patton, of El Paso, Major Winslip, Lieutenants Foulis and Milling and others from the 2d Division.

Colonel Rogers and Captain Leonori made a trip to Galveston last week and pursued the "movies." On Wednesday Captain Leonori motored to Roger's with his guests, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, 25th Inf., and Lieutenant Olson. A fish supper was served and the return trip made by moonlight. Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art., en route from Fort Bliss to Washington, spent Thursday and Friday with his brother, Lieutenant Magruder, and visited camp both days. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Andres. Mrs. Johnson is en route to visit her father at Pasadena, Cal., and will be for several days a guest at the Andres' summer home, 315 Eighth avenue.

General Davis returned Thursday from ten days in St. Louis, where he met his daughter, Mrs. Cummins, and her children. General Davis' son, Tom, has passed his examinations and entered Annapolis. Mrs. Cummins and family are quite well and having a fine time in St. Louis. Mike is at Asheville, N.C., where the family will join him in a few days. Major George T. Patterson, adjutant of the 6th Brigade, left yesterday for Albany, N.Y., where he will spend a few weeks before leaving for Manila. We shall miss him at golf, tennis and the dances—to say nothing of the classes in Spanish—and are sorry he must go.

Capt. C. U. Leonori, regimental commissary, will assume

command of the Machine-gun Platoon July 1.

At the Oleander Country Club Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Newell, 22d Inf., gave a dinner-dance in honor of their house guest, Mr. El Paso, who leaves to-day for her home. The tables were beautifully decorated and music was furnished by a special orchestra. Those present were Major Kobbé, Captains Bridges and Dodge, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Captain Sheldon, Lieut. C. B. Moore, Lieutenants Hill and Davidson. During her visit here Miss Patton has been entertained extensively. Lieut. E. H. Pearce, late of the regiment, is now on recruiting duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y. We shall feel incomplete without Ed, but hope he will join us when intervention comes. Lieut. C. A. Hunt, now on duty at the College of Agriculture, Durham, N.H., has been assigned to the 18th Infantry.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., was a guest of Miss J. A. Crockett, of Galveston, at the Oleander Country Club dance given for the regiment. There will be many military events at the Galveston Cotton Carnival in July. Captain Morrow has been detailed to take charge of competitors from the regiment.

One of the best games of the season was the baseball contest between officers of the regiment and others of the 23d Infantry. In spite of the spectacular work of Lieutenant Graham, 22d Inf., who was the life of his team, the 18th won by 7 to 2. Our players were Lieutenants Patch, Cook, Mackall, Uhl, Magruder, Landis, Van Vliet, Rucker, Smith and Arnold. Lieutenant Brewer managed the game. In the 2d Division League the regiment still leads all others (.875).

The Wednesday results in the polo tournament placed all teams on an equal footing in the percentage column. The games were the most bitterly contested of any in the present series. The Freebooters won from the 4th Artillery, 3 to 2. The 18th won from the 23d, 5 to 4½. Both victories were won in the last period. In our game with the 23d they led by 5 to 2 at the close of the next to last period. In the last period they were penalized one-half a point and we made three goals. Our team was composed of Lieutenants Van Vliet, Mackall, Lonergan and Griswold, the last named playing a wonderful game, although all did splendid work. The games are played on the field west of the Artillery camp and buses run regular trips on days when they are scheduled. New players are joining and new ponies being bought (for service in Mexico). General Bell is an enthusiast and plays regularly, and the medical officers are forming another team, captained by Capt. P. L. Jones. There is a great deal of interest manifested in polo and the games are well attended. We need forage for the ponies, and transportation for them on change of station. The Infantry is greatly handicapped under present conditions.

At the polo game last Sunday Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Gunster poured and served. Captains Beissel and Morrow and Lieutenant Ford were guests at the 23d Infantry supper-dance last Sunday. Lieutenant Uhl has been detailed to relieve Lieutenant Ford from several duties, as he leaves soon for the Philippines. Captain Leonori was honor guest at the 27th Infantry motion picture last Wednesday. The host was Lieutenant Olson. Both report a good time.

Company K is building a motorboat, the motor having been ordered from the Ordnance Department. The sergeants who are supervising the construction expect to have the craft in shape before long and then will bring in large messes of fish each week for the company. Fishing is good hereabouts and the sea abounds with red snapper, flounder, mackerel and trout (also cats). The kitchens have been altered slightly to provide for roof ventilators and most company commanders have been obliged to purchase electric fans for the dining rooms. The heat is terrific!

Here is the drink menu of one of our companies: Breakfast, coffee; most of the morning, hot water; dinner, iced tea; most of the afternoon, ice water; supper, iced lemonade; most of the evening, ice water. The weather has been hard on the troops doing field exercises, this being company training period, for the glare and dust are always present. Even the shower baths are hot, but we are lucky to have them.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., June 27, 1914.

The pupils of the Indian School at Lawton held their annual commencement exercises on Friday evening. It was an open-air fête and scenes from "Hiawatha" were artistically enacted, some of the costumes being specially beautiful. The grounds were illuminated with electric lights and the stage setting was very effective.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ross and Major Bishop. Col. Granger Adams held a delightful reception Tuesday evening as a farewell to Major and Mrs. George W. Goode. Music was furnished by the 5th Field Artillery band, and dancing was the chief attraction on the upstairs porch. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Farr, Major Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Capt. and Mrs. Churchill, Captains Moore, Hand, Lanza, De Armond, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruise, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant, Chaplain and Mrs. Sutherland, Dr. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Mesdames McKee, Sharp, Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Brigham, the Rev. Mr. Buckley, Lieutenants Danford, Greenwood, Hauser, Polk, Jones, Stewart, Capron, Young, Frankenberg, Sharp, Bloom and Hatch, the Misses Good's, Bloom and Sharp. Mrs. Clarence Lininger assisted Colonel Adams in receiving.

Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds gave a dinner party Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Goode, Capt. and Mrs. Churchill, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. The Wednesday evening band concert attracted many people from Lawton. Mr. W. S. Simpson, of Lawton, had state dinner Thursday in honor of Major Goode and for Captains Moore, Hand and Faulkner and Lieutenant Pennell.

Major and Mrs. George W. Goode entertained at supper Friday at their home in the old post. Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. M. Oliphant had as their supper guests Sunday Miss Bloom and Lieutenant Bloom.

The bowling alleys have been closed for the season, owing to the warm weather. Open-air "movies" will soon be the chief evening attraction. Capt. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill and daughter leave Sunday for Washington, D.C., where Captain Churchill has been ordered recently. Capt. and Mrs. Churchill have made many warm friends during their two years here, who much regret their departure. Col. E. F. McGlachlin has returned to the post after a month's absence. Mrs. Brigham, sr., has returned to her home in California after visiting her son for several weeks.

Batteries A and B left Wednesday for a four days' march, the officers accompanying being Major Bishop, commanding, and Captain Moore. Lieutenants Cruise, Gruber, Crane, Oliphant, Greenwood and Bloom. Battery F has returned to the post for a few weeks, having been in camp the past two months.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 26, 1914.

The card club met Wednesday with Mrs. John B. Stephens and high scores were made by Mrs. William D. Crosby and Miss Amy Heard. Dr. Robert Skelton is a recent arrival. Miss Marguerite Heard left Saturday for Austin, to attend the summer term of the State University. Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott have taken quarters in the Artillery post. Miss Alice Gray returned Saturday from an extended visit with Major and Mrs. O. B. Myers in Eagle Pass and Capt. and Mrs. Adams at Fort Clark.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin DeL. Smith have as house guests their brother, Ensign Francis K. O'Brien, and their cousin, Miss Anderson, of Washington. Ensign O'Brien will remain a few days; Miss Anderson will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. James I. Muir returned Thursday from an extended stay in Texas City. Lieutenant Muir will be on temporary duty while packing up preparatory to taking the September transport for the Philippines. The young people of the post and a number from town enjoyed an informal hop Saturday evening at the post gymnasium, captained by Col. and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman.

Mr. William Foster entertained a number of young people of the post and town with an old-fashioned hay ride and picnic

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supper Thursday. The party was chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. Foster. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin DeL. Smith on Friday gave a dinner party in honor of Miss Sallie Anderson, of Washington, D.C., and Ensign Francis K. O'Brien, brother of the hostess. After dinner the party enjoyed the hop at the Officers' Club. The guests included Misses Sallie Anderson, Amy Heard, Olive Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Ensign O'Brien, Major Morrow, Lieutenants Johnson, McConkey and Hayden.

The officers and ladies gave a hop and card party at the Officers' Club Friday evening. The Saturday supper dances at the Gunter Hotel will be continued through the summer. Among hosts from the post who had tables last Saturday were Lieut. A. B. Johnson, who had ten guests, and Lieut. J. S. Hammond. Major Henry M. Morrow gave a dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee, Mrs. Burton Wells, Mrs. A. W. Lorrain, T. Richardson, Miss Eleanor Bliss, Miss Olive Gray, Capt. Charles Farris, Lieut. Herbert Odell and Cadet Goring Bliss.

Miss Barbara Ripley, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Ripley, who has been at school at Mount Holyoke, is spending her vacation with her parents. Capt. and Mrs. Remsen N. Taylor gave a bridge party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. William Scott, Col. and Mrs. William Crosby, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Frederick, Major and Mrs. Melville Jarvis, Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Major and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. John Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad and Captain Case. Prizes were taken by Colonel Crosby, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Stephens and Dr. Jones.

Lieut. Joseph O. Daly was in the post this week, en route to Schofield Barracks, H.T., where he is stationed. Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, after a two months' leave in the East, returned to the post Thursday.

### TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., June 24, 1914.

Mrs. Cornell had two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Tillson June 12. Mesdames Tillson, Brant and Fleming were prize-winners. Other guests were Mesdames Grierson, Blaine, Applington and Miss Grierson. On June 11 Mrs. Boyd had a chafing-dish supper for Miss Barber, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Pritchard. Capt. and Mrs. Huston had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Wheeler and Dr. McMurdo June 12. Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad had a dinner the same evening for Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. May and Lieutenant Terrell.

Mrs. Wallace returned from Nogales June 13, and was the guest of Mrs. Boyd until going into her own home. Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad had the Misses Grierson, Dodge, Lieutenant Terrell and Jack Grierson in for supper June 14. Music was enjoyed after the supper. Capt. and Mrs. Huston left June 15 for Olympia, Wash., on account of the illness of Mrs. Huston's sister, Mrs. Hosmer. They return June 27. On June 16 Mrs. Brant had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Wheeler and Lieutenant Terrell.

Mrs. Conrad had a delightful card party June 17. Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Walton and Miss Dodge were prize-winners. Other guests were Mesdames Gresham, Grierson, McMurdo, Boyd, Tillson, Abbott, Holcomb, Blaine, Applington, Brant, and the Misses Gresham, Alice and Joy Grierson. Miss Dodge entertained at dinner before the card club June 18 for Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieutenants Terrell, Adair and Richmond. Mrs. Cornell and Mrs. Conrad were hostesses of the card club that evening and there were five tables, Mrs. Blaine having high score.

The bachelors have as quarters the lower floor of one of the new barracks, the new bachelor quarters not having been begun. Mrs. McMurdo arrived in time to take Dr. McMurdo to Nogales to be operated on for appendicitis. He is getting along very nicely, and we hope to have him back before very long. On June 21 Col. and Mrs. Grierson had as guests for supper Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad and Lieutenant Terrell. Capt. and Mrs. Weeks arrived June 22, to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Huston. Captain Weeks has a month's leave and Mrs. Weeks expects to be here most of the summer.

The bachelors gave an informal dance June 22. The top floor of the bachelor building was used. The band furnished the music. Col. and Miss Gresham left Sunday for California. Colonel Gresham has a month's leave, and Miss Gresham expects to be away all of the summer. Mrs. O'Donnell left Monday for Philadelphia. Lieutenant O'Donnell returned to Yuma the same day his mother left for the East. Captain Cornell, Lieutenants Brant and Applington left for Yuma to be witnesses on a court. Captain Barber left for Yuma June 24; Dr. Bliss is expected to take his place in the post. Lieutenant Abbott has gone East on a month's leave.

Troop B left for Naco Wednesday morning, relieving Troop K, which arrived the following Thursday. These troops came in from Nogales the morning Troop B left the post.

### MEXICAN GENERAL BURIED AT WINGATE.

Fort Wingate, N.M., June 24, 1914.

An incident probably unique in varied Army experience was the death and burial here at the Mexican detention camp of a Mexican general, Gen. Cayetano Romero. His death on June 22 was due to Bright's disease, with attendant complications, which his age made him unable to withstand. The Mexican Consul at El Paso, Texas, Señor Juan Hernandez, was notified of his death in a letter from Capt. G. H. Estes, 20th Inf., executive officer.

General Romero received every attention possible from our doctors—three having been in constant attendance upon him, and everything possible was done to save his life. At 2 p.m. on June 22 he was buried with military honors in the cemetery of this station. The funeral was most impressive. From his death until the remains were removed for burial, General Romero lay in state in the Mexican officers' large



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club tent, with coffin covered with the Mexican flag and surrounded by candles, and with a guard of honor constantly in attendance, day and night. When he was borne to the cemetery the Mexican flag covered his coffin, and was buried with him. An armed military escort of United States troops accompanied the remains to the grave and fired a salute of three volleys. The Mexican band was in attendance and furnished suitable music. Addresses were delivered at the grave by officers of his command, and all Mexican generals, jefes and officers followed the remains from camp to the cemetery. Many United States officers, soldiers and ladies were also present to honor this distinguished soldier, whose death is regretted by everyone.

General Romero was a soldier of forty-two years' service, most of it active. He was sixty-five years old, and had seen many revolutions and many changes in the complexion of political affairs in Mexico. He was liked by every American officer who knew him, as he was a perfect gentleman and a real soldier.

## FORT WINGATE NOTES.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding Southern Department, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, arrived at Fort Wingate Monday night and spent Tuesday inspecting the Mexican camp and the post. He expressed himself as much pleased with the manner in which the refugees were cared for and with the cleanliness and order of their large camp. He had no comment as to when the Mexicans might be released, or how long they, or the troops guarding them, would be held at Fort Wingate.

Life for the 20th Infantry and Troop K, 12th Cav., at Fort Wingate, is not all hard work. A baseball league, consisting of one team from each company, is hotly contesting for first place, which at present is held by Troop K, 12th Cav. Every Sunday a team of Indians or miners from Gibson, or civilians from Gallup, is imported to liven up things. The Mexican band plays in the post band stand every Sunday afternoon, and on Wednesday evenings a Mexican orchestra plays in the gymnasium for dancing for the officers and ladies and their friends.

The garrison of the post consists of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 20th Infantry, with Major W. H. Simons in command; and Capt. D. H. Gienty's troop, K, of the 12th Cavalry. Major W. S. Elliott, 12th Cav., is in command of the post and the Mexican detention camp, of which Capt. G. H. Estes, 20th Inf., assisted by 1st Lieut. G. C. Guild, 2d Inf., have immediate charge.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 24, 1914.

Mrs. Brett and Miss Brett have returned to Yellowstone, where they will spend the summer. Miss Brett was guest of honor at a very pretty luncheon Miss Sweezy gave June 9 for Misses Pattison, Clark, Mary, Dorothy, Helen Grant.

The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Craig's. Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Harbord, Major Collins. Capt. and Mrs. Craig had dinner June 13 for Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves, Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, and Lieutenant McCord.

Capt. and Mrs. Craig motored up to the city for a few days, taking Mesdames Finley and Gleaves with them. Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain have taken quarters 38 and expect to be here for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Dockery were guests at Capt. and Mrs. Mosley's for the week-end. Mrs. Holley is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wainwright. Mrs. Brown has her mother, Mrs. Lee, with her. Captain Arnold has arrived and taken command of Troop K.

Miss Aleshire, of Washington, D.C., is a guest at Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt's. Capt. and Mrs. Shaw have taken quarters for the summer. Mr. Dewees Finley, on from West Point, and Mr. Randall Finley are both home for the summer. Mrs. Harbord has Mrs. Ellis as her guest. Mrs. Mosley was hostess at a luncheon for Mesdames Sweezy, Holley, Harbord, Wainwright and Wall.

Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Dr. and Mrs. Pick, Mrs. Norvell, Misses Pattison, Pick and Major Collins went out to Pebble Beach for the day June 21. Lieutenant Hodges gave a jolly dancing party for Capt. and Mrs. Mosley, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Wainwright, Misses Clark, Sweezy, Lieutenants McCord and Clark and Mrs. Sweezy. Miss Dorothy Grant was a much surprised young lady June 20, when Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Enos, Misses Pattison, Sweezy, Mary and Helen Grant, Lieutenant Boles, Mr. Sweezy and Mrs. Finley, dressed as children, came over to play with her on her birthday, bringing lovely toys to play with.

Lieutenant Hodges was dinner host at Del Monte for Capt. and Mrs. Mosley, Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves and Captain Arnold. Mrs. Thomas has her sister, Mrs. Cowin, who has just returned from the Philippines, with her. Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan were dinner hosts before the dance Tuesday for Mrs. Wainwright and Lieutenant McCord. Mrs. Brown entertained the same evening for Mrs. Lee, Miss Pattison and Lieutenant Boswell.

The Field Hospital and Troop B of the 1st have gone in camp over at Pacific Grove, getting it ready for the students who will arrive June 26. The Field Hospital has been on a week's practice march.

Co. L, 21st Inf., which will be on duty with the students' camp at Pacific Grove, arrived June 14.

## JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 30, 1914.

The Casino was opened on Saturday evening with a representative crowd of the summer colony and dancing continued until a late hour. Mrs. Charles H. Davis, wife of Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N., who is the vice-president of the club, received the guests. There were many Navy people present. Ensign and Mrs. R. T. Wyman have returned to Jamestown from their honeymoon trip and are the house guests of Commodore and Mrs. J. E. Craven. Capt. Emile Theiss, U.S.N., is spending a few days with his family at their new home in Shorely Hill. Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, wife of Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing.

Paymr. G. W. Pigman and P.A. Surg. D. G. Allen were hosts at a very delightful dance at the War College on Saturday evening. Mrs. Roger Wells received. A number of Navy folk from Jamestown went over for the evening. Miss Katherine Knight gave a luncheon on Saturday in the Commandant's quarters at the naval station. Mrs. J. E. Craven is giving a tea to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wyman. Ensign Warner Bailey, U.S.N., is spending his leave with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bailey at St. James Manor. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones, of Los Angeles, entertained at a box party at the opening of Freebody Park in Newport on Monday evening.

Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., who has been on a visit

to his family in Shorely Hill, has joined his ship, which sails to-day for Mexican waters. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder have arrived at their villa on the Dumbplings. The cottage colony is looking forward to the ball at the Casino on the evening of the Fourth of July, which promises to be a very brilliant affair. Capt. E. H. Durell, U.S.N., and Miss Doris Durell are registered at the Bay View Hotel.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BERNHEIM.—Born at Fort Logan, Colo., June 18, 1914, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Julian K. Bernheim, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a son, Julian Rex, jr.

CLINTON.—Born at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., June 25, 1914, to Capt. Thomas Micks Clinton, U.S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Clinton a daughter Mary Sylvester Clinton.

WEBBER.—Born at Laredo, Texas, June 21, 1914, a daughter, Nancy Lowe Webber, to the wife of Major H. A. Webber, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WILHELM.—Born at Sandusky, Ohio, June 26, 1914, a son, Julian Augustus Wilhelm, to the wife of Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm, U.S.N.

WORTHINGTON.—Born June 26, 1914, to Capt. J. A. Worthington, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Worthington, a daughter, Aileen, at Harrison, Ark.

### MARRIED.

DAVIS—SWARTZELL.—At Washington, D.C., June 27, 1914, Ensign Charles C. Davis, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Swartzell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Swartzell.

DUTTON—WALKER.—At New York city, June 15, 1914, Mr. Henry F. Dutton, jr., and Miss Sarah Broome Walker, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edgar Walker.

FRENCH—WYER.—At Portland, Ore., June 24, 1914, Lieut. Avery J. French, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Weyer.

HEIM—MCUDDEN.—At Mare Island, Cal., June 24, 1914, Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Ramona McCudden.

LAUMAN—CARTER.—At Danville, Va., June 4, 1914, Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Carter.

LEADLEY-BROWN—DUCAT.—On May 28 at St. Peter's Church, Heswall, England, Mr. George A. Leadley-Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leadley-Brown, of "Dawstone," Heswall, and Miss Alice Edith Ducat, daughter of the late Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A., of Chicago.

RICHARDS—BRADFORD.—At Washington, D.C., June 30, 1914, Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., and Miss Rose Mary Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N.

SMEALLIE—CLARK.—At New York city, June 29, 1914, Lieut. John M. Smeallie, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Clark.

STANFORD—DIXON.—At Okmulgee, Okla., June 24, 1914, Lieut. Leland H. Stanford, U.S.A., Class of 1914, U.S.M.A., and Miss Mary Lorene Dixon.

WYMAN—CRAVEN.—At Jamestown, R.I., June 18, 1914, Ensign Robert S. Wyman, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Elwell Craven, daughter of Commodore John E. Craven, U.S.N.

### DIED.

CLOUD.—Died at Mayberry, Va., April 29, 1914, Mr. C. H. Cloud, father of Capt. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

DAWSON.—Died at New York city, June 27, 1914, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, wife of Sergt. Thomas Dawson, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

FULTON.—Died at Natchez, Miss., June 29, 1914, Mr. William G. Fulton, father of Lieut. William S. Fulton, coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

GRAHAM.—Died at Chelsea, Mass., June 26, 1914, Pharmacist Joseph H. Graham, U.S.N., retired.

GREEN.—Died at Cherokee, Iowa, June 20, 1914, Mr. Homer W. Green, brother of Lieut. Joseph A. Green, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

JOHNS.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1914, Judge William C. Johns, brother of the wife of Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., and uncle of Lieut. Charles J. Moore, U.S.N., and of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham, U.S.N.

LANE.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., June 27, 1914, Mrs. Lydia Spencer Lane, widow of Lieut. Col. William Bartlett Lane, U.S.A., retired, daughter of the late Major George Blaney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Joseph Garrard. Burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

MYNOTTE.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 29, 1914, Major William T. Mynotte, N.G.N.Y., retired.

NEWTON.—Died at New York city, June 28, 1914, Mrs. Anna Morgan Starr Newton, widow of Major Gen. John Newton, U.S.A.

ROESCH.—Died June 8, 1914, at Pendleton, Ore., William O. Roesch, father of Ensign Herbert O. Roesch.

SMITH.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., June 22, 1914, Mr. Martin Smith; grandfather of Mrs. James W. Peyton, wife of Lieutenant Peyton, 13th U.S. Inf.

STEVENS.—Died, June 25, 1914, at Washington, D.C., Nora J. Stevens, mother of Mrs. McLemore, wife of Major Albert Sydney McLemore, U.S.M.C.

SYMINGTON.—Died at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 28, 1914, Lieut. John Symington, 1st U.S. Cav. Baltimore papers please copy.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The National Guard of Wyoming will go into camp at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from July 5-16, with Regular troops.

The National Guard of Utah will go into camp with Regular troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, from Aug. 2-14.

The following organizations of the Militia of North Carolina will participate in the joint encampment at Augusta, Ga., July 22-Aug. 13, known officially as Camp of Instruction for Co. H, 29th Inf.; Second Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry. Sanitary troops will accompany the organizations to which attached.

A joint camp of the National Guard of Oregon and Idaho will be held at Gearhart, Ore., July 13-23. Eight companies of the 21st U.S. Infantry will be present.

The mobile units of the National Guard of Montana will go into a joint camp of instruction with the 3d Battalion of the 14th U.S. Infantry at Fort George Wright, Wash., July 24-31.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will be held at the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club on July 23.

The 1st Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, has now seventy horses of its own at its farm at Salem Centre, N.Y. The several batteries located in New York city will go to the farm for mounted drill work over a Saturday and Sunday preparatory to going to Tobyhanna on August.

Adj. Gen. Roy C. Vandercreek, of Michigan, announces that the McGurrian Shield, for excellence in indoor rifle practice, season 1913-1914, is awarded to Co. I, 2d Inf., Capt. Carl M. Field, figure of merit, 77.88.

Capt. Maxwell B. Nesbitt, Co. G, 7th N.Y., recently elected to succeed Capt. W. J. Underwood, retired, has passed the brigade board. Co. B, under Capt. W. M. Halsted, on the night of June 30 performed its part in the mobilization problem recently ordered by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. The company, with only two days' notice, had three officers and 102 enlisted men present and twenty recruits. There were only two men absent. This, especially considering the fact that all drills had ceased for the season on April 30 last, was a remarkably fine showing. In other details besides numbers, Co. B was right up to the top notch. The mustering officers



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were Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage and Lieut. C. B. Hodges, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. L. W. Stotesbury, I.G., N.G.N.Y. It was not until 1 a.m., July 1, that the military work was concluded.

Troop B, Cavalry of Missouri, will go on a practice march from St. Louis from July 19 to 26. Capt. John E. Hemphill, Cav., U.S.A., will be present as an instructor.

Company M of the 69th N.G.N.Y., Capt. William T. Doyle, the youngest company in the regiment, has the honor of winning the "Colonels' Cup" for shooting in the armory range with a team of twelve men against the other companies in the regiment. Its score was 753 points. Company L, the second youngest company in the regiment, Capt. T. J. Moynahan, had the honor of being second best, with a score of 717 points. Capt. J. W. Elmes, inspector of rifle practice, superintended the match.

A number of members of Co. K of the 22d Engineers, N.Y., Capt. Harvey Garrison, will spend July 4 in map work and reconnaissance at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

Orders are expected daily assigning the dates for general target practice for the N.G.N.Y. The range at Peekskill, as previously noted, will be open for practice this month. The first organization to practice there will be the 22d Engineers, who occupy the range July 27 and 28.

## 13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

The 13th N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. N. B. Thurston, arrived at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., on the afternoon of June 28 for its two weeks' tour of field and coast defense instruction work. Fortunately for the comfort of the regiment the steamer hired by the Q.M.D. of the Eastern Department to convey the regiment to Fishers Island broke down at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson on the night previous.

When the regiment arrived on the dock at Brooklyn to board the steamer, which is used as a night boat, it was many miles away, so Colonel Thurston at once got busy and the Chief Q.M. of the Eastern Department authorized the regiment to proceed by rail to New London.

Although the steamer is licensed to carry 1,000 passengers, she is hardly fit, it is held, to carry a regiment of 752 men. The Army people, it is only fair to say, had to advertise for bids for a steamer, and the only firm responding was the owner of the Frank Jones. She was accordingly selected. The 13th and the regiments to follow are sincerely hoping that they may have all rail transportation.

The 13th Regiment at the first morning report had a total present of 752 officers and men and 225 were absent. This percentage of present of 76.97 is an improvement over the former tour, and officers and men started in on their duties enthusiastically. The 12th Co., Capt. R. P. Orr, with fifty-one present and nine absent, had the best percentage of present. The 8th Co., Capt. H. V. Van Auken, had sixty-seven present and fourteen absent, and the 6th Co., Capt. A. C. B. McNevin, also had sixty-seven present, but had twenty-two absentees. These two companies had the largest number present at the end of the first day's duty. The largest number of absentees was twenty-four, in the 3d Co., Capt. G. W. Johnston. In 1912 the regiment had 656 present and 269 absent, the percentage present being 71.

## OHIO.

Adj. Gen. George H. Wood, of Ohio, announces the annual camp tour of the Ohio National Guard as follows:

First Infantry, July 26-Aug. 2, 1914, Camp Perry; 2d Infantry, July 13-20, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 3d Infantry, Aug. 23-30, 1914, regiment territory; 4th Infantry, Aug. 24-31, 1914, Chillicothe; 5th Infantry, Sept. 14-21, 1914, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 6th Infantry, Aug. 30-Sept. 6, 1914, Camp Perry; 7th Infantry, Aug. 17-24, 1914, Zanesville; 8th Infantry, Aug. 13-20, 1914, Camp Perry; 9th Infantry, Aug. 23-30, 1914, Camp Perry; Cavalry, Aug. 8-15, 1914, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Artillery, Aug. 23-30, 1914, Knox and Holmes counties; Engineers, Aug. 13-22, 1914, Belvoir, Va.; sanitary, Sept. 6-13, 1914, Camp Perry; Signal Corps (to be announced later).

## FIELD MANEUVERS AT ALBANY, N.Y.

An interesting war game for troops of the N.G.N.Y., located in Albany, will be held near that city July 11 and 12. A raid on Albany by a troop of an enemy's advance Cavalry, whose object will be to destroy as much public property as possible, and then return to its main body, which is sweeping down from Northern New York, is the tentative outline of the first war game. The contending forces will be Troop B, 1st Cavalry, the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, and the 2d Field Hospital, N.G.N.Y., numbering close to 500 men. When the troops leave the armory on Saturday, July 11, they will be equipped as though they were going into an active campaign.

Troop B, Capt. Ernest L. Miller, has selected a position near Guilfordland on which to camp, and they will probably leave their armory at noon on July 11. An hour or so later the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, in command of Major Albert E. Denison, will leave the armory and march to a point near McKownsville, where the men will go into camp. The 2d Field Hospital, in command of Major L. Herbert Gaus, will establish a temporary hospital in the vicinity of the field of operations, to care for anyone taken sick or injured.

The judges will be officers of the Regular Army, Capt. F. B. Downing, R. D. Black and D. I. Sultan, C.E.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Rice, 1st Inf., and several others to be selected by Captain Miller from the Cavalry branch of the Service. Col. John F. Klein, commanding the 10th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., will be present at the maneuvers.

The tentative problem which the officers will go over, and which will be subject to change after the discussion, is as follows: "The United States (Red) is at war with a foreign power (Blue). The enemy has obtained control of Northern



New York, and a brigade of their forces operating southward has been raiding the country in the vicinity of Guiderland. At four o'clock on the afternoon of July 11 Major Denison, commanding the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, encamped at Albany, receives word from residents along the western turnpike that a part of the enemy's Cavalry, estimated at about one troop (Troop B, 1st Cavalry, Captain Miller), has gone into camp at Guiderland for the night, and that its mission is to force an entry into the city and destroy what public property possible, and then rejoin its main body. This information Major Denison transmits to Colonel Klein, who, it is assumed, is hurrying to Albany with a brigade of Infantry from the south. Upon receipt of the message he directs Major Denison to proceed at once to a point near McKownsville and establish an outpost and hold it at all hazards until the arrival of the reinforcements, next morning. The field of operations will be limited to the territory north of the western turnpike and south of the New York Central Railroad on the sand plains.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The great fire at Salem, Mass., again proved the value of military organization in coping with great disaster, where thousands were rendered homeless, houseless and penniless. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia are deserving of the highest praise for the prompt manner in which it rendered aid, and quickly brought order out of chaos, and arranged for the feeding of the homeless. Adjutant General Cole, as soon as the great extent of the conflagration was realized, promptly ordered out troops for guard duty, and, with the assistance of Q.M. Gen. W. B. Emery and Comay, Gen. J. G. White, the details of relief moved like a well oiled piece of machinery. The citizens' relief committee and the military, too, worked in perfect harmony.

A central relief station was established in the armory of the 2d Corps of Cadets. From that point all the work radiated. Placards had been printed stating that people seeking relief or information should go there, and as these were tacked to about every pole left standing no one could miss them.

Refugee camps were established and tentage erected at the common, High School playgrounds, Forest Lake Park and at Salem Willows. Adjutant General Cole had on hand early rations for ten days, 1,000 tents to shelter those who had not already been provided with shelter in houses, 1,000 cots and 1,000 blankets, and he made a requisition for 1,000 suits of clothes from the War Department at Washington.

Troops began the work of serving the homeless with food at 4:30 in the morning, following the fire, and later directed the efforts of the charitable and philanthropic workers to providing homes or shelter in houses for all families having babies and young children.

Every known sanitary precaution was taken in the various camps where the people were living out of doors, and the Medical Department of the National Guard were prompt at work at this.

A battalion of the 9th Regiment pitched the tents at the High School grounds with speed. Dr. Frederick Bogan was in charge of the sanitary arrangements. Between 400 and 500 persons, the majority of them children, were cared for and furnished with tents. They were fed in the hall of the school building. On the common the refugees of the Polish quarter were taken care of. Red Cross nurses were assigned to all the camps and rendered efficient service.

At the armory of the 2d Corps of Cadets, the central station, in addition to sending food to the three camps, a bread line was established from early morning until late at night. On the street military stoves were set up, and wash boilers were used to brew the coffee. Rations were put up in paper bags and boxes, and bottles of milk were on hand and men, women and children in line were served by soldiers with coffee, milk and other rations.

Adjutant General Cole, representing the state, and Col. Frank A. Graves, 8th Inf., Mass. V.M., representing the military forces, had so worked out their plans that all supplies came through without a hitch. The day following the fire saw 20,000 rations on hand, to feed the homeless for a week. There were 20,000 pounds of beef, 5,000 pounds of ham, 2,600 pounds of coffee, 5,000 loaves of bread, 5,000 pounds of canned fruit, 1,600 pounds of butter, 500 bags of potatoes, 500 dozen eggs. Milk was coming in by the hundreds of cans. There were also on the way 7,500 tons of a supply ample to house the Militia and the homeless. These supplies were quickly piled up in the big drill shed of the armory. At the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Fr. Mathew T.A.S. rooms and other fraternal headquarters supplies were received early for distribution. Generous offers of aid came from other towns and states, and the perfect military organization, ready for duty, enabled the help to be promptly extended.

FLORIDA.

The National Guard of Florida has now a fine rifle range on a reservation of 1,078 acres, eight miles from Jacksonville, on the west bank of the St. John's River. It is not only a rifle range and camp ground for the Florida National Guard, but is so constructed as to offer every facility for a national match, and the National Match of the 9th and 10th Divisions will be shot there this year. The 9th and 10th Tactical Divisions comprise the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

The following details concerning the range are from Arms and the Man: "A spur from the railroad runs directly into the reservation and alongside of the ample warehouse, within switching distance of all main railroad lines entering Jacksonville. The reservation embraces 1,078 acres. It is easily approachable because not only may the water and rail lines serve, but there is a brick highway from Jacksonville to the entrance of the reservation. A street railway almost reaches it, and an extension of this is projected.

"A 10-inch artesian well, with a flow of 2,500,000 gallons per day, furnishes an ample supply of pure, palatable, soft water, which is piped to all sections of the ground. There is an up-to-date system of sewer disposition, plenty of shower baths and a sufficiency of latrines. The wharf at the camp grounds, which is a regular stopping point for St. John's River steamers, is the most substantial and substantial on the river above Jacksonville, twenty-four feet of water all the way to the open Atlantic, which is only about twenty-five miles away.

"The rifle range proper embraces about 104 acres, measuring the area between the common firing line and the echeloned target butts. These latter are three—200, 600 and 1,000 yards, each equipped with fifty Standard Target Carriers of the latest model. The range is regarded as complete in all of its appointments. A comprehensive signal and telephone system is a feature. The butts have walls of heavy creosoted timber; in front of each adequate embankments of earth furnish the fullest protection. There are target houses and storage facilities of ample capacity. The distance posts at the firing points are of creosoted timber with aluminum figures showing number of target and the range. All firing points are soddied with Bermuda grass and the entire range is being rolled and soddied.

"Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida, to whose active endeavors this great new national shooting ground may be credited, has recommended to the War Department that the date for the National Divisional Matches of 1914 on the Florida range be Oct. 5. However, he has said that the weather conditions will be agreeable at any season."

A joint Army and Militia camp of instruction will be held at the Florida State Camp Grounds, near Youkon, Duval county, Fla., during the period from July 10-19, inclusive, 1914. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, National Guard of Florida, have been designated to participate in this encampment. The following details of officers and organizations of the Regular Army to participate in this encampment have been announced from the headquarters, Eastern Department: Col. John S. Mallory, 29th U.S. Inf., to be camp commander; 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, C.A.C., U.S.A., to be camp quartermaster.

The result of the Florida State Indoor Rifle Competition is announced as follows: First prize, \$50, to Co. F, 1st Inf.; this company having made an aggregate score of 3,706 out of a possible 3,750; second prize, \$25, to Co. G, 1st Inf., score 3,343, second highest aggregate; third prize, \$15, to Co. A,

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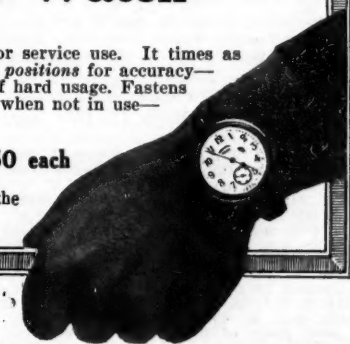
A watch must be more than a mere timekeeper. No delicately adjusted, easily disarranged mechanism, be it ever so exact, will meet the needs of active service. Sturdiness, durability, convenience—these things rank with accuracy in importance. A watch must go through the same trials as its wearer—more, in fact, for it must be on duty 24 hours a day.

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2d Inf., score 3,209, third highest aggregate; fourth prize, \$10, to Co. M, 1st Inf., score 3,168, fourth highest aggregate. The rules provided that the aggregate score for each company should consist of the sum of the scores made by the twenty-five members of the organization having the highest total scores in the company.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The following organizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard are designated to participate in a joint encampment with organizations of the Regular Army at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa., from Aug. 8 to Aug. 15, 1914, inclusive:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. William G. Price, jr.; 1st Infantry, Col. William F. Eidell; 2d Infantry, Col. Hamilton D. Turner; 3d Infantry, Col. Caldwell K. Biddle.

Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell; 4th Infantry,

Col. Christopher T. O'Neill; 6th Infantry, Col. Thomas Biddle Ellis; 8th Infantry, Col. Joseph B. Hutchison.

To the 1st Brigade for purposes of and during period of encampment the following organizations are assigned: Battery C, Field Artillery, Capt. Charles H. Cox, and Battery D, Field Artillery, Capt. Clarence W. Kiess.

The 1st Squadron, Cavalry, will make a practice march of eight days from July 22 to July 29, 1914, inclusive—route and all details in connection therewith to be arranged by the squadron commander.

The following organizations will participate in a joint encampment with organizations of the Regular Army at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa., from Aug. 4 to 18, 1914, inclusive: Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Clement; 9th Infantry, Col. Dorrance Reynolds; 13th Infantry, Col. F. W. Stillwell; Separate Battalion, Infantry, Major William H. Straub.

To the 3d Brigade for purposes of and during period of



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encampment the following organizations are assigned: Governor's Troop, 2d Squadron, Capt. George C. Jack; Sheridan Troop, 2d Squadron, Capt. James F. Moore; 3d Squadron, Cavalry, Major W. W. Fetzner; Troop I, Capt. Charles F. Clement; Troop K, Capt. Albert R. Poorman; Troop L, Capt. William H. Brown; Troop M, Capt. Ralph E. Koser.

The following organizations will participate in an annual encampment at Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., from July 18 to July 25, 1914: Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan; 10th Infantry, Col. Richard Coulter, Jr.; 16th Infantry, Col. George C. Rickards; 18th Infantry, Col. James H. Bigger.

To the 2d Brigade for purposes of and during the period of encampment the following organizations are assigned: 14th Infantry, Col. William S. McKee; Troop F, 2d Squadron, Capt. Joseph V. Cunningham; Troop H, 2d Squadron, Capt. Charles C. McGovern; Field Co. A, Signal Corps, Capt. Fred G. Miller; Battery B, Field Artillery, Capt. William T. Rees; Field Hospital No. 1, Major James F. Edwards.

The following organizations will participate in joint encampment with Engineer organizations of the Regular Army at Belvoir, Va., from July 9 to July 16, 1914, inclusive: Co. A, Engineers, Capt. Ray W. Fuller; Co. B, Engineers, Capt. J. H. M. Andrews.

The period of annual cruise of state Militia will be designated by C.O., battalion state Naval Militia, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has posted important information to the employees of the company concerning service in case of war. The notice, which is highly commendable to the great company, says, in part:

"The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken formal action providing for the retention in the service of any employee of the company for such time as he may be engaged in the state or national military or naval service in response to a call to arms in the event of war or other emergency. This applies whether they be members of the National Guard or not.

"Heretofore the rule of the company has been that a furlough from active service could not be granted for a period longer than nine months. At the time of the Spanish-American War employees who engaged in military or naval service sacrificed their positions, as the period of enlistment exceeded their furlough, although following the war every effort was made to find places for the men who had left on that account.

"Under the plan now adopted, employees may be granted a furlough during the time they may be engaged in such military or naval service, and credit for the time absent will be given in computing pension allowances of employees so furloughed."

### WASHINGTON.

The Naval Militia of Washington will participate in a cruise for instruction on board the U.S.S. Milwaukee from July 1 to 22, inclusive, 1914, destination, Honolulu, H.T., with target practice on return to Puget Sound. The following appointments and commissions in the Naval Militia are announced:

Lieuts. (J.G.) George A. Browne and E. A. Bradner to be lieutenants; Ensigns Wedell Foss, N.M., Albert Moodie, N.M., and Frank Beam, N.M., to be lieutenants (J.G.); Chief Boatswain's Mate John B. Armstrong to be ensign, and Boatswain's Mate 1st Class C. Hugo Nelson, N.M., to be ensign, with rank from March 17, 1914, assigned to 4th Division.

Lieut. (J.G.) William E. McNelley, N.M., is relieved from duty as C.O., 1st Division, and assigned to duty as navigating officer; Lieut. (J.G.) Albert Moodie, N.M., is assigned to duty as C.O., 1st Division, and as executive officer U.S.S. Concord, vice Lieut. (J.G.) William E. McNelley, N.M., transferred.

The following appointments and commissions in the National Guard are announced: First Lieut. Roy B. McClinton, 2d Inf., to be captain of Infantry, assigned to Co. A, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward W. Turner to be captain of Coast Artillery, assigned to command 2d Company; Sergt. John W. Horst to be second lieutenant of Infantry, assigned to Co. A, 2d Inf.

Adj. Gen. M. Thompson, of Washington, announces that the joint camp of instruction at Cosgrove, near American Lake, Wash., July 1-10, 1914, will be known as Camp Ernest Lister, and will be commanded by Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th U.S. Inf. The troops participating in the encampment will be: Headquarters, Machine-gun Platoon and 2d Battalion, 14th U.S. Infantry, and the 2d Infantry (headquarters, band, Machine-gun Company, Mounted Scouts Detachment and attached sanitary troops), Troop B, Cavalry, and Company A, Field Signal Corps, National Guard of Washington. The State Rifle Team Matches and Divisional Team tryout and the annual Pistol Match will be held on the rifle range at American Lake, beginning July 11, 1914.

### COLORADO.

For the first time in thirty years the National Guard of Colorado stationed in Denver could not participate in the Decoration Day exercises. It was thought for a time that enough uniforms could be found to equip the mounted troops in Denver. About 250 horses were available for the parade, but upon going over the clothing it was found that the cloth-

ing was in such dilapidated condition it was deemed not wise to attempt the parade. Satriano's band, reinforced by ten men, appeared in uniform and led the parade.

The inspection of the National Guard of Colorado was completed the last week in May. Colonel Lockett, commanding the Federal troops in Colorado, having requested that there be no assembly or public appearance of any organization of the National Guard in the strike zone, Troop A was not inspected, although more than 100 members of the organization had expressed their desire and held themselves in readiness for the inspecting officer.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. A. L. asks: (1) Served in the Hawaiian Islands from May 18, 1912, to Nov. 1, 1913. Am I entitled to foreign service pay for that period? (2) If so, to whom shall I apply for same? Answer: (1) See page 1269, our issue of June 6; none after Aug. 24, 1912. (2) Apply to the Auditor of the War Department.

L. A. S.—There will be no civilian examinations for the Army this year, as the graduates from the Military Academy more than provide for all vacancies.

F. G. asks: A week ago I forwarded to the Auditor of the War Department my claim for service in Hawaii from February, 1909, to April, 1911, but have not heard from him since. Please advise me whether such claim is legal and due. Answer: We published a favorable decision of the Supreme Court on page 1269, June 6. You must give the machinery of government more time than a week.

M. AND W. asks: (1) A enlisted Sept. 9, 1902, discharged Feb. 15, 1905, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Feb. 10, 1905, discharged Feb. 15, 1908; re-enlisted March 31, 1908, discharged March 30, 1911; re-enlisted April 1, 1911, discharged March 31, 1914; re-enlisted April 15, 1914, present enlistment. (2) B enlisted Oct. 14, 1905, discharged March 31, 1908, convenience of Government; re-enlisted April 1, 1908, discharged March 31, 1911; re-enlisted April 6, 1911, discharged April 7, 1914; re-enlisted April 15, 1914, present enlistment. In what enlistment period are we now serving, respectively? Answer: (1) Fourth. (2) Third. In both cases the law of May 11, 1908, was not in force at time of discharge for convenience of Government.

W. E. B.—See A.R. 943, regarding garrison prisoner and making up time. Pay is not forfeited unless his sentence so states.

J. C. C. asks: Is it necessary for a sergeant who has been sergeant instructor of Militia for three years and since has put two years in the line to attend the school at Leavenworth to get another appointment? Answer: Apply through the channel for detail.

ENLISTED SOLDIER asks: Enlisted man served from September, 1900, to September, 1903, and now serving in the Army would like to know if there is any objection to wearing the U.S. War veteran's badge, or is there any kind of badge that can be worn for service in the U.S. Army during the above dates mentioned, although the three years were all served in the States? Answer: See Par. 58(b), page 19, Uniform Regulations, U.S. Army. You may wear the U.S.W.V. badge with full dress uniform.

R. D. O.—No orders up to date regarding the radio school. Apply through the channel as to your status.

H. M. asks: (1) What status has a man at this date that deserted the Navy in 1904, when a second class apprentice, (2) Would it be possible for him to enter the Service again, (3) Could he be tried by court-martial and restored to duty at a rating he would be competent to fill? (4) What is meant by deserter's release? Answer: (1) Not amenable to punishment, as more than two years has elapsed since the expiration of the enlistment in which he deserted. (2) Not without permission of the Secretary of the Navy. (3) No trial. (4) A deserter's release is a paper showing that the record of the man has been verified and that by virtue of the

statute of limitations he is no longer amenable to punishment for his desertion.

G. R. W.—There will no doubt be an examination Nov. 1 for Philippine Scout commissions. The eligible list will be about used up by that time. Your question of standing on the eligible list for sergeant major (J.G.), C.A.C., should go through the channel.

TWO MILITIAMEN.—Major general is the highest rank given any officer of the National Guard. There are no military schools in New York that we know of that give military instruction at night. There are a number of military schools and educational institutions which have daily military drill, with Army officers as professors of military science and tactics. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., holds the degree of LL.B., Harvard, 1896.

J. H. asks: Who invented the propeller for airships? Answer: In his book on "Aerial Warfare" R. P. Hearne says: "Otto Lilienthal (1848-96) had the idea of fitting a light motor to the aeroplane when the calamity occurred which ended his life. He was gliding at a height of about twenty feet from the ground when a sudden gust of wind upset the equilibrium of the machine and he was thrown heavily to the earth, receiving fatal injuries. Pilcher's name is another which ranks high in the records of aeronautics, and he did much to help on progress. Like Lilienthal, he sacrificed his life in the attempt to solve the grand problem. This clever young English engineer was probably the first to design an oil engine for use on an aeroplane, and he was killed near Rugby in October, 1899, when demonstrating with this machine before the engine was fitted. Perhaps the most remarkable work done in the early days of the movement was that achieved by Sir Hiram Maxim. To him belongs the credit of having designed and built the first full-size power-driven flying machine constructed in the British Isles, and the long and costly series of experiments which he carried out have furnished us with an immense amount of useful data. In 1889 he made most exhaustive trials of screws and aeroplanes, and as a result he built a machine fitted with a 350 horsepower steam engine, which, even at this time of day, must be regarded as one of the most ingenious airships ever built."

J. B. P. asks: (1) What are the conditions of the seven-



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year bill? (2) If a man transfers to the Reserve after three years will he receive transportation and subsistence to place of his enlistment? Answer: (1) The law provides that on and after Nov. 1, 1912, all enlistments in Regular Army shall be for term of seven years, first four in Service with organizations of which those enlisting shall form a part, and, except as otherwise provided herein, last three years on furlough and attached to Army Reserve. At expiration of four years' continuous service with organizations, either under first or any subsequent enlistment, any soldier may be re-enlisted for another seven years, receiving final discharge from prior enlistment. Any enlisted man, at expiration of three years' continuous service with organizations, upon written application, may be furloughed and transferred to Army Reserve, in discretion of Secretary of War, in which event he shall not be entitled to re-enlist in the Service until expiration of his term of seven years. For all enlistments hereafter accomplished under provisions of this Act, four years shall be counted as an enlistment period for continuous service pay. The Army Reserve shall consist of all enlisted men who, having served not less than four years with their organizations, shall receive furloughs without pay or allowances until expiration of their terms of enlistment, together with transportation in kind and subsistence, but when any soldier is furloughed to the Reserve his accounts shall be closed and he shall be paid to date furlough becomes effective. Any enlisted man, subject to good conduct and physical fitness, upon written application, shall have the right of remaining with his organization until completion of his whole enlistment, without passing into the Reserve. Except upon re-enlistment after four years' service or as now otherwise provided for by law, no enlisted man shall receive final discharge until expiration of his seven-year term of enlistment, including his term in the Army Reserve, but any such enlisted man may be re-enlisted for further seven years under same conditions in the Army at large, or, in discretion of Secretary of War, for three years in Army Reserve; and any person who may have been discharged honorably from the Regular Army, with character reported as at least good, and who has been found physically qualified, if not over forty-five years of age, may be enlisted in Army Reserve for similar term of three years. In event of actual or threatened hostilities the President, when authorized by Congress, may summon all furloughed soldiers of the Army Reserve to rejoin their organizations, and during continuance of their service with such organizations they shall receive pay and allowances authorized by law for soldiers serving therein, and any enlisted man re-enlisted in Army Reserve shall receive during such service the additional pay now provided by law for the soldiers of his arm in their second enlistment period. Upon reporting for duty, and found physically fit, they shall receive \$5 per month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the Reserve, as well as actual cost of transportation and subsistence from their homes to the places at which they may be ordered for duty. (2) No.

Q. M. asks: Is there any law prohibiting a person, receiving a disability pension for Navy service, from obtaining a position or appointment with a regular salary attached in any of the executive departments of the Government, including the War Department? Answer: No, providing he can fill the requirements of the position and pass the physical test required.

W. J. M.—The list of vacancies in appointments to be made to the U.S. Military Academy from the whole country in 1915 is being prepared and will be issued at an early date.

### TACTICAL QUESTIONS.

A. B. asks: (1) Does a paroled garrison prisoner, coming from or going to work, without tools or anything in his hands, salute an officer in passing? (2) Where can the regulations requiring a general prisoner to fold his arms when passing an officer be found? (3) Can they be, at the pleasure of the commanding officer, applied to garrison prisoners? Answer: (1) He salutes on passing an officer. (2) All regulations concerning prisoners are in the Guard Manual. (3) Look up regulations for prisoners as given in the Guard Manual. The status of a garrison prisoner is not that of a military convict. The new Guard Manual will be out of the hands of the Government printer in a few days.

A. P. D. asks: (1) A company is deployed to the south as skirmishers. The command is given, "Squad column." Next the command is given, "To the rear, march." We were then marching away from our original front. To march the company to the original front again what command should be given? Would the command "To the rear, march," be correct, or should the command be "Forward, march"? Answer: (1) The command should be "To the rear, march." Read (b) Par. 6, Par. 203, second paragraph. (2) In line of skirmishers marching south the command, "By the left flank, march," is given. The company is then marching to the east. The command, "To the rear, march," is given. Should the men execute by the left flank and march to the rear of the original front, or should they march to the rear of their marching front? (Answer: (2) They march to the rear of their marching front.) (3) A company is deployed as skirmishers to the south. The command, "To the rear, march," is given. To march the company to the original front again, would the command "To the rear, march," be correct, or would the command be "Forward, march," or would both be correct? Answer: (3) "To the rear, march," is correct.

MARINE CORPS asks: Was there such a command in the U.S. Army Infantry Drill Regulations in the year of 1909 as "Right by twos" or "Right by file, march"? Answer: Yes; for example, see page 74 of the I.D.R., 1904, Pars. 193 and 194, "being in column of squads to form column of twos," and "being in column of squads, to form column of files."

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 23, 1914.

Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave an auction party Thursday for Mesdames Allen Kimberly, Walter Wilcox, Oscar Leser, Kimberly, sr., Kenneth C. Masteller, John C. Ohnstad, Furman E. McCammon, Francis P. Hardaway, Eli E. Bennett, William M. Smart, Thomas F. McNeill, George A. Wildrick, Paul H. Herman, John S. Williams and Miss Florence Stewart. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Mrs. Leser and Miss Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Walter Wilcox, their house guest, and for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. William Smart, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Mrs. Oscar Leser, Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Kimberly. Prizes were won by Mesdames Totten, Wilcox, Bradley, McCammon, Smart and Lieutenant Wildrick. Those coming in for refreshments were Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Helen Ohnstad, Lieuts. Lawrence B. Weeks and Vern S. Purnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Van Volkenburgh.

Mrs. Lyster, sr., was hostess Monday at an auction party at the Chamberlin for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, George A. Nugent, Robert E. Callan, George F. Adams, Merritt, Bradley, Walter C. Baker, Quinn Gray, Kenneth C. Masteller, T. A. Clark, Hanley, Walter Wilcox, McNeill, Bradley and Foote. Prizes were won by Mesdames Nugent, McNeill, Foote and Masteller.

Mrs. Oscar Leser, Messrs. Fulton and Felix Leser, of Baltimore, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. Mrs. Augustus Norton gave a bridge party in honor of her mother, Mrs. Reed, of Norfolk, and for Mesdames Herman Schreiner, of Washington; Thomas A. Clark, George A. Nugent, Kenneth C. Masteller, Merritt, Bradley, Willis, Shippam, Reardon, William Galt, Payne, Tyler and Miss Harwood and Marion Cook. Coming in for refreshments were Mesdames Claude E. Brigham, Clifton C. Carter, Mitchell, Myers, Slaughter and Mrs. Margaret Myers. Mrs. Haynes served ice cream. Mrs. Schreiner served punch. Prizes were won by Mesdames Nugent, Clark, Galt, Baker, Reardon, Schreiner and Miss Harwood.

Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a sewing party on Thursday for Misses Harwood, Erskine, Walker, and Mesdames John W. Campbell and Frederick A. Mountford. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a dinner on the outside veranda of the summer ballroom for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley. The sewing and reading club met with Mrs. Richard I. McKenney on Wednesday. Lieut. Edwin K. Smith gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin natatorium Wednesday evening for Misses Erskine, Walker, Harwood, Lieuts. Ward E. Duvall and William A. Cophorne.

Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, who went to Norfolk to see their daughter graduate, have returned to the post, bringing Miss Eleanor Williams home with them. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a club supper Saturday for Mrs. Walter Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton gave a club supper the same evening for Miss Rosie Harwood, Miss Violet Erskine, Miss Mary Runger, Lieuts. Edwin K. Smith, William C. Foote and Mr. H. R. Neale, of Richmond. Still another club supper was given by Lieut. Francis A. Englehart for Mrs. Oscar Leser, Mrs. Kimberly, Mr. Fulton Leser, Mr. Holloway, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiner, of Washington, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, returned to their home on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter have returned from a ten days' visit to Washington. Mrs. Robert E. Callan is in Washington for a few days. Mrs. George A. Nugent gave an auction party Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Oscar Leser and for Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Kimberly. Lieut. E. E. Anderson gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Monday for Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly and Lieut. Francis A. Englehart. Mrs. Allen Kimberly has returned to Fort Totten after a three weeks' visit with her husband's parents. Mrs. Thomas T. Knox gave an auction party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Oscar Leser and for Mesdames George A. Wildrick, Paul H. Herman, Kimberly, Brewer, Mrs. and the Misses Guthrie. Mrs. Kilburn is visiting her son, Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn. The 58th Company on Sunday afternoon won at baseball from the 35th Company by a score of 7 to 9.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 23, 1914.

The student officers had a dance Friday evening at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa in honor of Col. and Mrs. B. H. Fuller and Miss Dorothy Fuller and for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Capron, Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Utley, Capt. and Mrs. George Van Orden, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Beadles, Miss Dorothy Robinson, Rosalie Martin, Rosa Brown, Helen and Anna Young, Viola Messig, of Virginia Beach, Lieuts. Arthur Kingston, Alphonse De Carre, George W. Hamilton, Bryan C. Murchison, E. T. Lloyd, H. L. Larsen, K. E. Rockey, J. C. Foster, M. H. Kingman, Louis E. Fagan, jr., L. M. Bourne and A. H. Tunnage.

Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. B. H. Fuller, Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chavick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, Capt. William L. Rogers and Andrew Long. Ensign Taylor had tea on the Delaware last week for Mrs. John H. Ketner, Misses Mary Wilson and Mary Stokes, Ensigns George Barry Wilson, Robinson and Keisker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Capron had dinner Friday for Miss Dorothy Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Miss Lucile Williams, Lieuts. Louis E. Fagan, jr., and John F. S. Norris. Capt. William L. Rodgers had dinner on the Delaware Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Lacey, Lieut. and Mrs. Long and Townsend. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales had dinner on the Franklin Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Miss Alice Maxfield, of St. Paul, Minn., Ensign L. P. Wenzell and Mrs. Wenzell, Ensigns Jones and Keisker.

Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Miss Messig, Lieuts. B. C. Murchison, K. E. Rockey and J. F. S. Norris spent the week-end at the Pocahontas Cottage, Virginia Beach. Mr. Hugh Blair Galt has returned from the wedding of his brother, Mr. William Galt, at Coolwood, Va. Mrs. John H. Powell, wife of Lieut. John Powell, U.S.R.C.S., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. East, in Norfolk. Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Ensign Beresford Waller and L. W. T. Waller, jr., arrived from Annapolis Friday and are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, Norfolk. Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Elise Hodggers, Stockley Gardens.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas left last week for Pensacola, Fla., where they will make their future home. Miss Susie Galt has returned from Williamsburg, where she attended the finals of William and Mary College and was the guest of Miss Mary Ware Galt. Mrs. John A. Le Jeune, of the New York Yard, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Eugenia Bain, in Portsmouth. Dr. G. E. Faulkner, of Norfolk, has recently been appointed a surgeon in the Navy and is now attached to the naval hospital.

Lieutenant Commander Jeffers has returned to the Fanning from leave. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine have returned from an automobile tour through part of Virginia. Miss Mary Carrington Galt is the guest of friends in Welch, W. Va., after attending the wedding of her brother; later she will attend the summer session at the University of Virginia.

Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhodes, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Killam, Graydon avenue, left Wednesday for New York. Lieut. William Frederick Halsey, U.S.S. Jarvis, has returned from Vera Cruz and joined Mrs. Halsey in the Holland apartment. Miss Alice Maxfield, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Maxfield, St. Helena. Ensign Carroll Byrnes, U.S.S. Jarvis, returned Wednesday from Vera Cruz and is the guest of his sisters, Misses Esther and Sallie Byrnes, at Mrs. Lily

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Maigne's, Freemason street. Lieut. Archer M. R. Allen also returned from Mexico on the Jarvis and is the guest of his father and mother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Pelham Place, with whom Mrs. Allen and little Miss Allen have spent the winter.

Misses Rosa and Virginia Perkins left last week for Ashland, Va., to attend the wedding of Miss Martha Hughes and Mr. James Spotswood Keen. Ensign Walter McLaren had dinner at the Burbank cottage, Virginia Beach, Wednesday for Misses Mattie Lamb, Cordelia and Grace de Jarnette, Ensigns Glen S. Smith and Junifer Garnett. Mrs. Charles Corwin Ross, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Simmons, returned to her home in Annapolis Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers and little daughter are on a visit to friends in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot V. Castle, guests of their parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Pelham Place, left Thursday for their home in Rochester, N.Y.

Ensign Jennifer Garnett, from the U.S.S. Fanning, Lobos Island, Mexico, has returned to the United States and spent part of last week with her mother, Mrs. T. G. Garnett, Ginter Park, Richmond, Va. Lieut. Archer M. R. Allen has reported for duty in the machinery division at the yard. P.A. Surg. J. B. Meers, U.S.R.C.S. Franklin, is on leave at his home, Kelley, Va., owing to the illness of his mother.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Fuller and Miss Dorothy Fuller have arrived at the Marine Barracks to join Colonel Fuller, who is now in command, relieving Col. J. E. Mahoney. Saturday evening's hop was attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot V. Castle, Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, Miss Dorothy Pickrell, Miss Virginia Perkins, Miss Eloise Simmons, Miss Helen Reid, Ensign Philip Yeatman, Beresford Waller, G. Barry Wilson, Walter McLaren, Lieutenant Davidson, U.S.N., Lieuts. J. F. S. Norris, K. E. Rockey, B. C. Murchison and Surg. W. A. Angwin.

Lieut. Halsey Powell had dinner on the Jewett Wednesday for Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhodes and Mrs. Charles Wales. Ensign Percy Northcroft had dinner on the Delaware Wednesday for Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. J. F. Slattery, of Shreveport, La., Ensign and Mrs. Valentine Belg, Misses Dorothy Frame, Bessie Kelly, Bessie Merritt, Lieutenant Commander Long, Commander Snyder, Lieutenants Spofford and Townsend, Paymaster Grant and Ensign Webb Hayes.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 25, 1914.

Mrs. William M. Crose last week entertained at bridge and prizes were won by Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Mrs. Kienth and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman. Others present were Mesdames William Bevan, Frank J. Schwable, Ulrich K. Zivnaska, James McE. Huey, John M. Ellicott, Merlyn G. Cook, Everett G. Morsell, Raymond B. Westlake and Tom D. Barber. The regular monthly hop in the sail loft Thursday night was attended by practically all the people of the yard. That evening a dinner was given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns in honor of Mrs. I. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Karns, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donovan, Miss Johnson, of Los Angeles, Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Civil Engr. Norman Smith, Captain Prideau, of the Nanshan, and P.A. Surg. Ernest O. T. Eyttinge; Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason had dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. George Reeves, jr., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, Surg. and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske, Surg. and Mrs. Holton C. Curl and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott also entertained a party that evening.

Mrs. George Brown, jr., after visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, in Berkeley, has joined Paymaster Brown here. This is the first time they have been stationed here since their marriage, which followed Rear Admiral Miller's retirement and relief from duty as commandant of this yard. On Saturday last Surg. and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske gave a dinner in their honor and for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Capron and Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose. Miss Dorothy Bennett, a debutante of the coming winter, graduated with high honors from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Menlo Park, June 16, and is now with her parents at Mare Island. Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C., recently from the Orient, has reported at the barracks. Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See have returned from a two weeks' visit to the Yosemite. The National Park is the Mecca for many this June, due, in large part, to the fact that it has been thrown open for autos for the first time. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Thomas left for the Valley last week.

Miss Johnson, of Los Angeles, is a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield. On Tuesday Mrs. Mayfield gave a tea in her honor, about thirty of the ladies of the yard calling to meet her. A supper party for twenty was also given by Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield on Sunday. Mrs. Harry R. Bogusch entertained several tables at cards at her apartments in Vallejo a few days ago. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman (Elizabeth Carter), whose marriage took place in Danville, Va., early in June, have taken a bungalow at the corner of Sonoma and Ohio streets, Vallejo. Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U.S.M.C., has reported for duty. Word has been received here that P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard has been awarded a medal by the Chinese Red Cross Society in recognition of the aid he gave when stationed in China during the flood period of 1912. He is now attached to the hospital here.

Towing bridges are now being made at the yard, preparatory to the dispatching of the submarines of the F group to Honolulu, perhaps in tow of the Milwaukee, which is under orders to sail for the Hawaiian Islands next month with the Washington Naval Reserve. She will be able to handle only two divers at one time, however, so a second trip to the islands will be required. The Alert, mother ship of the group, is also to be dispatched to Honolulu. The monitor





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## PARIS GARTERS

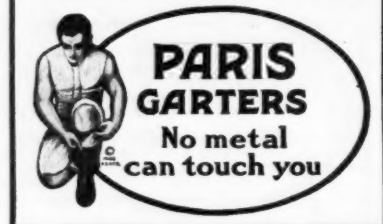
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Cheyenne and the H group of submarines are here for docking and some repairs.

All the electric control parts of the cantilever crane which were destroyed by fire here on the night of May 23 have arrived from the East and the crane is again in full commission. Notwithstanding the inconvenience the last month in handling material for the Kanawha, the accident to the crane has not delayed progress on the ship and she will be launched at 5 p.m. on July 11. There will be little ceremony beyond the christening of the ship by Miss Dorothy Bennett, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. The first of the new boilers for the Nanshan was placed aboard her Wednesday and the second is expected to be in position within a few days. The orders call for all work to be completed on the collier so that she may be placed back in commission by Aug. 1.

### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, June 27, 1914.

There was an informal hop in the post gymnasium on June 13. The band furnished excellent music. From the post were Colonel Blake and the Misses Blake, Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieutenant Baird, Lieutenant Holland and Miss Holland, Dr. Warriner and Lieutenants R. T. Pendleton and F. T. Armstrong; among the guests from town were Mrs. F. J. Morrow (wife of Capt. F. J. Morrow, 27th Inf.) and Miss Frances Morrow. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong had dinner before the dance for Mr. and Mrs. Byers, of Portland, Miss Ayliffe Blake and Lieut. F. T. Armstrong. Major and Mrs. Church also gave a supper before the dance for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Cobb and Lieut. C. W. Baird. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen gave a supper after the dance for Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and the Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, Alberta Robinson, Marie Hieber and Lieut. R. T. Pendleton and F. T. Armstrong and Messrs. Robinson, Smith, Hays and Runcimann.

Mrs. F. J. Morrow and Miss Frances Morrow are in Portland, spending the summer.

The post was awakened by fire call on June 12 at 2 a.m. Assistance was asked from the soldiers by residents in South Portland. The "Cliff House" and two cottages were burned to the ground and the soldiers did good work in keeping the flames from spreading to the nearby houses.

The new Cape Theater, near the post, opened its season June 15 and the first performance, "The Rose Maid," was well attended by the officers and families; Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong gave a party on Tuesday night to see "The Rose Maid" for the Misses Blake and Lieutenants Baird and Kennedy, later going to the Armstrong quarters for supper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Church and Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen and Lieut. and Miss Holland were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Butler the same evening. Miss Louise H. Campbell, sister of Lieutenant Campbell, arrived June 19 and is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law for a few weeks. Mrs. Shartle returned Wednesday after attending the fifteenth reunion of her class at Smith College and was accompanied home by her classmate, Miss Abbott, who is her guest for a visit.

Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained informally at tea on Friday for Mrs. Gage, sister of Mrs. Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Gulick. Lieut. and Miss Holland gave a "porch party" during the concert Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood and Miss Louise Campbell.

Ensigns C. H. Macgowan and W. D. Bungert, of the 1914 class, U.S.N.A., are spending part of their furlough in Portland and were visitors at the post on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen had dinner on Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell and Lieutenant Kennedy. Col. E. M. Blake left Tuesday for Fort Constitution, N.H., to act as umpire for target practice there last week. The mine planter Frank came to this post June 23 for instruction work with the 155th Company. Mrs. Butler and her small son, Hartman, left last week for a visit to relatives and friends in New York.

Mrs. Gage was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. E. M. Blake on Wednesday for Mesdames Bartlett, Babcock, Church, Shartle, Zollars, Bowen, Morrow and Armstrong. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Church and Capt. and Mrs. Shartle. Lieut. B. O. Kennedy left Friday for a short leave. Major and Mrs. Church gave a delightful porch luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs.

J. B. Babcock and for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Walton, Mrs. Gage, Col. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Randall, Miss Campbell and the Misses Blake, Captain Barkley, Dr. Warriner and Lieutenant Baird. The Misses Blake gave a "porch party" on Friday evening during the band concert in honor of Miss Louise Campbell and for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Captain Barkley, Lieutenant Baird, Dr. Warriner, and from Portland were Miss Pauline Hyde and Miss Alberta Robinson and Mr. Donald Runcimann, Mr. Lucien Snow, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Monroe.

### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 23, 1914.

Mrs. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes gave a bridge party on Wednesday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Shelby Blatterman, of Maysville, Ky. Present: Mesdames George S. Young, Adrian S. Fleming, Joseph C. Castner, C. T. King, H. C. Gibner, J. F. Morrison, J. B. Richardson, Wilson Chase, W. H. Gill, H. L. Taintor, R. C. Moore, R. S. Hartz, Miss Polly Young and Mrs. S. V. Ham. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Morrison served refreshments. On Friday evening there was a hop in the post hoproom. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson had dinner before the hop for Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde, Lieut. and Mrs. Hagood, Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Miss Mae La Huis, Major Ralph H. Van Deman and Lieutenant Gonzer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Taintor gave a hop supper Friday in honor of Mrs. Davis, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Moore. Those present were Mesdames Davis, Moore, Margaret Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hagood, Major Van Deman and Lieutenants Snow, Riley and Wheeler. Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett has as her house guest her mother, Mrs. Blessing, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. The Musical Club was entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John C. Fairfax.

Mesdames Rutherford S. Hartz gave a "movie" party on Thursday night, followed by a supper, for Mesdames George S. Young, Joseph C. Castner, White, Lucius C. Bennett, Jennie Stewart, H. L. Taylor, John B. Richardson, William Scott, Robert L. Weeks, Walter Sweeney and Miss Virginia White. Mrs. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes gave a tea on Tuesday for her sister, Mrs. Blatterman.

Little Junior Richardson celebrated his fourth birthday Thursday with a luncheon for his little friends. The guests were Mary Lou Fry, Maudie Hartz, Isabel Scott, Gale Robinson, Campbell Sweeney, George Clarke Rockwell and Allen Fry. Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee gave a military euchre on Saturday.

Mrs. George S. Young entertained at cards on Wednesday evening for Mesdames Bennett, Blessing, Richardson, Taylor, Hartz, Castner, Gibner, Weeks, Scott, Sweeney and Stewart. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hartz and Mrs. Gibner. Major Adrian S. Fleming and Lieut. F. V. Schneider left the post Friday for a short fishing trip.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 30. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles G. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher selected to relieve Rear Admiral Badger.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coonts. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Ryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.



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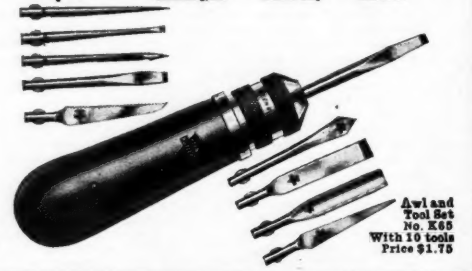
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HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
DRAXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold E. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.



DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander.

#### First Division.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. Sailed June 27 from New York for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. Sailed June 26 from New York for Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyaard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. Sailed June 28 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Tuxpam, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.



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"No Bogs,"  
"No Strings."

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HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Alvarado, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. Sailed June 28 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.  
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.  
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Naples, Italy.  
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Comdr. John F. Hinds. At Naples, Italy.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Naples, Italy.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West Coast of Mexico.  
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. On the West coast of Mexico.

#### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. On the West Coast of Mexico.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kaufman. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. Sailed June 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Astoria, Ore., en route Puget Sound.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. Sailed June 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Astoria, Ore., en route Puget Sound.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. Sailed June 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Astoria, Ore., en route Puget Sound.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. Sailed June 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Astoria, Ore., en route Puget Sound.

#### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowies, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.



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#### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. Sailed June 19 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Chefoo, China.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

#### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton B. Kear. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William O. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

#### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.  
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.  
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
PO-PEY (tender). Lieut. Jaul J. Peyton. At Shanghai, China.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.  
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Shanghai, China.  
DALE ((destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Shanghai, China.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Gerard Bradford, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.  
B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

#### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Shanghai, China.  
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. At Manila, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield. For the next few months this vessel will be conducting fishery investigations off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CYCLOPE, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Sailed June 28 from Washington, D.C., for New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. Sailed June 28 from Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. Address there. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Klogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed June 23 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, en route to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Allan G. Olson. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

#### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and her itinerary is as follows: Arrived at Fayal, Azores, June 11; leave June 16; reach Havre June 30; leave July 10, the boys taking a run up to Paris meanwhile; reach Gibraltar July 31 and leave Aug. 7; reach Funchal Aug. 13 and leave Aug. 18; reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.  
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

#### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
POTOMAC. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
CUMBERLAND (station ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
INTREPID (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."  
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."  
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.  
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**Rapido**, Cavite.  
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**Standish**, Annapolis.  
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**Transfer**, New York.

**Triton**, Washington.  
**Vigilant**, San Francisco, Cal.  
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**B-1**, Norfolk, Va.  
**Columbia**, Philadelphia.  
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**Constitution**, Boston.  
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**Indiana**, Philadelphia.  
**Iowa**, Philadelphia.  
**Massachusetts**, Philadelphia.  
**Miantonomoh**, Philadelphia.  
**Minneapolis**, Philadelphia.  
**Oneida**, Port Royal, S.C.  
**Panay**, Cavite.  
**Portsmouth**, Norfolk.  
**Prometheus**, Mare Island, Cal.  
**Relief**, Olongapo.  
**Somers**, Norfolk.  
**Sterling**, Charleston, S.C.  
**Terror**, Philadelphia.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

**Bagley**, Annapolis.  
**Bailey**, Annapolis.  
**Barney**, Annapolis.  
**De Long**, Charleston.  
**Farragut**, Mare Island.  
**Goldsborough**, Mare Island.  
**Biddle**, Annapolis.  
**Blakely**, Newport.  
**Dahlgren**, Charleston.  
**Morris**, Newport.  
**Thornton**, Charleston.  
**Tingey**, Charleston.

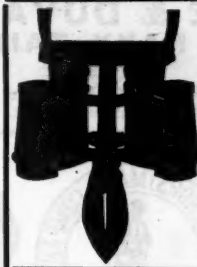
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**Footes**, Newbern, N.C.  
**Fox**, Aberdeen, Wash.  
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**Huntress**, St. Louis.  
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**Wasp**, New York city.  
**Wolverine**, Erie, Pa.  
**Yantic**, Hancock, Mich.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1398.)

**15th Inf.**—Hqrs. 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E and G, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.  
**16th Inf.**—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.  
**17th Inf.**—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.  
**18th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**19th Inf.**—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.  
**20th Inf.**—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Cos. I, K, L and M, El Paso, on border patrol.  
**21st Inf.**—Vancouver Bks., Wash.



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**22d Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**23d Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**24th Inf.** (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Milla, Corregidor Island, P.I.  
**25th Inf.** (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.  
**26th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
**27th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**28th Inf.**—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.  
**29th Inf.**—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
**30th Inf.**—Hqrs. band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska—regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912. Is ordered relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 14th Infantry.  
**Porto Rico Regiment.**—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
**Philippine Scouts.**—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.  
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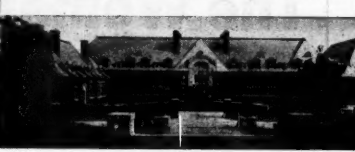
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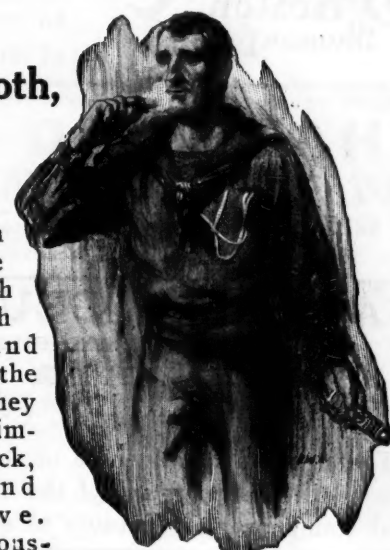
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